

P. H. Elliot.

Antiquities of Sunderland

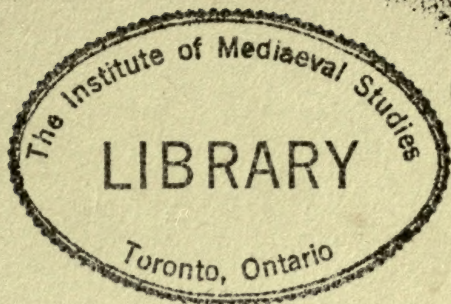
And its vicinity:

Papers ordered to be printed by
The Sunderland Antiquarian Society.


VOL. II, 1901.

SUNDERLAND:
PRIVATELY PRINTED FOR THE SUNDERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY
BY S. A. FORSTER, 46 JOHN STREET,
MDCCCCII.





Antiquities of Sunderland
and its vicinity.



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MAP OF THE PRESENT RURAL DEANERY OF WEARMOUTH

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Thanks are given to the following :—

HINDE, GEORGE, for loan of copperplate portrait of Archdeacon
Paley.

PATTERSON, JAMES, for loan of block of Monkwearmouth Church.

THE
COUNCIL AND OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY
FOR THE
YEAR MDCCCCL.

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XV

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STEEL, ALFRED,	Otto Terrace.
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THOMPSON, R.,	25 Olive Street.
TODD, T. O.,	9 Sans Street.
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WILLIAMSON, REV. WM.,	13 The Avenue.
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WRIGHT, C.,	Brookfield, Ashbrooke Road.

THE HISTORY OF THE PARISH BOUNDARIES IN THE BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND & THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

BY REV. THOMAS RANDELL, D.D.

Read on November 6th, 1900.

Parishes are either ecclesiastical or civil. An ecclesiastical parish is the area entrusted to the charge of one responsible clergyman of the Established National Church, for the purpose of his ministering to the population in religious affairs. A civil parish is the area for which a separate poor rate is or may be levied. One and the same area may be, and often is, both an ecclesiastical parish and a civil parish; and in former times, for many centuries, it was the almost universal rule for an ecclesiastical parish to be identical with a civil parish: but during the last hundred years it has become increasingly common for the ecclesiastical and the civil units of territory to differ, and in some cases they now differ very widely from each other. We have a good example of this in our own town: the civil parish of Sunderland is now co-extensive with the municipal borough, although such was not the case ten years ago; whereas the ecclesiastical parish of Sunderland is a mere portion of the east-end of the town, which does not now include the Commissioners' Quay, or the South Pier or the Barracks or Nesham Square, although thirty years ago all these places belonged to it. The civil parish of Sunderland at present comprises, in whole or in part, twenty ecclesiastical parishes. This civil parish contains probably 140,000 inhabitants, whereas the population of the ecclesiastical parish of Sunderland is not much above 7,000. Great changes of an opposite character, have altered two things, which less than thirty years ago were quite identical and exactly coincided with each other, namely, the civil parish of Sunderland and the ecclesiastical parish of Sunderland: the former has been enormously enlarged, and the latter has been diminished to about half the size it used to be.

Before the year 1719 there was no *parish* of Sunderland at all, but there was a well-defined extent of land known as the *township* of Sunderland, which formed part of the civil and ecclesiastical parish of Bishopwearmouth. In that year, King George the First, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons, honoured this far-away corner of the kingdom by a piece of special legislation, intituled "An Act for making the *town* and *township* of "Sunderland a distinct *parish* from the parish of Bishopwearmouth "in the county of Durham." By this it was enacted that "all the "said town and township of Sunderland, *according to the usual and "known limits and boundaries thereof*, shall, from and after the first "day of May which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand "seven hundred and nineteen, be, remain, and continue a separate "and distinct parish of itself; and be called by the name of the "PARISH OF SUNDERLAND NEAR THE SEA; and shall be divided "and exempt from the said parish of Bishopwearmouth, and from "all offices, charges, contributions and dependencies whatsoever, "for or in respect thereof, and any way concerning the same." And thus matters stood from 1719 till 1875: the township of Sunderland was the area of both a civil parish and an ecclesiastical parish. In 1875 a portion of this was constituted a separate parish for ecclesiastical purposes under the name of the ecclesiastical parish of Saint John, Sunderland. In 1897 the civil parish of Sunderland was extended so as to include all the ecclesiastical parishes within the borough boundaries.

I propose to devote the remainder of my paper to the consideration of ecclesiastical parishes only, and to say nothing more with reference to civil parishes as such.

The ecclesiastical division of England was primarily into two provinces, Canterbury and York. Each province was sub-divided into dioceses; each diocese into archdeaconries; each archdeaconry into rural deaneries; and each rural deanery into parishes. Parishes have more recently been sometimes parcelled out into districts or consolidated chapelries, which have often prepared the way for the multiplication of separate ecclesiastical parishes. Before May 30, 1818, there was no legal machinery, short of a special (local or private) Act of Parliament, by which a

parish could be sub-divided ; but on that day the first of the Church Building Acts created a method of dividing the old parishes where necessary, into new and more manageable ecclesiastical units. The effect of this change in the law has been very noticeable in our neighbourhood. The area of the present rural deanery of Wearmouth in 1700, contained three parishes only—Whitburn, Monkwearmouth, and Bishopwearmouth; in 1800, the number had only increased by one, through the elevation of Sunderland to the rank of a parish in 1719: but in 1850 the same area comprised eight separate parishes, and in 1900, twenty-five! The following is a chronological list of the twenty-five parishes which now compose the rural deanery of Wearmouth, with the dates of their original delimitation :—

- 1.—? 674—S. Peter, Monkwearmouth.
- 2.—? 930—S. Michael, Bishopwearmouth.
- 3.—? 1230—S. Mary, Whitburn.
- 4.—1719—Holy Trinity, Sunderland.
- 5.—1844—S. Thomas, Bishopwearmouth.
- 6.—1844—S. Andrew, Deptford.
- 7.—1847—Holy Trinity, Southwick.
- 8.—1849—All Saints, Monkwearmouth.
- 9.—1854—S. Mary, Ford.
- 10.—1854—S. Paul, Ryhope.
- 11.—1854—S. Paul, Hendon.
- 12.—1868—S. Matthew, Silksworth.
- 13.—1868—S. Mark, Millfield.
- 14.—1868—S. Peter, Bishopwearmouth.
- 15.—1868—S. Luke, Pallion.
- 16.—1871—Ven. Bede, Monkwearmouth.
- 17.—1874—S. Margaret, Castletown.
- 18.—1875—S. John, Sunderland.
- 19.—1875—Christ Church, Bishopwearmouth.
- 20.—1876—S. Barnabas, Hendon.
- 21.—1878—S. Stephen, Ayre's Quay.
- 22.—1880—S. Cuthbert, Monkwearmouth.
- 23.—1889—S. Ignatius, Hendon.
- 24.—1889—S. Columba, Southwick.
- 25.—1894—S. Hilda, Millfield.

The number of separate ecclesiastical parishes in England and Wales is at present about 14,000 : the diocese of Durham comprises 246.

It is probably now impossible to discover the date when the whole of England was sub-divided into parishes, but the organization was certainly not completed before the twelfth century. The work of formulating the scheme for the partition of the whole country into parishes has been erroneously attributed to Archbishops of Canterbury in the earliest Anglo-Saxon period—sometimes to Honorius (627), sometimes to Theodore (668): it was not the work of any one man nor of any one century, but a work gradually carried out, and extending through many successive generations. That parishes of the modern type existed in some parts of England in the tenth century is clearly to be inferred from the Laws of King Edgar (about 970).

Just as the extent of a diocese often coincided with that of an ancient kingdom or earldom, so did the area of a parish often coincide with that of an ancient manor or township. A single parish, however, often comprises two or more townships or manors. But the boundaries of parishes were as a general rule, lines of demarcation which had previously existed for other purposes, to separate one manor or township from another, or one man's property from that of another landowner; and thus parish boundaries were generally well-known, obvious, clear, and certain. Watercourses were very favourite boundaries, being utilised at all stages of developement, not only when the streams were broad and deep, but also when they merely contained tiny rills or shallow "stells."

The township which in 1719 became the parish of Sunderland was almost entirely bounded by water. From Hendon Beach to the mouth of the Wear, it was bounded by the low water mark of the sea shore: from the river mouth the boundary-line followed for some distance up-stream, the middle line of the main channel of the Wear; and from the outflow of an un-named burn on Hendon Beach it coincided for a considerable distance with the course of this same burn. The only portion of the boundary

which was not marked by water was from the River Wear (at the point where Harrison's Ice Wharf now stands) to the aforesaid burn—perhaps at the still-existing boundary mark on the east side of Sans Street, where there is now a smith's forge, about four doors from Coronation Street. In the far-back days when the township boundaries were settled, it was doubtless expected that the seashore, the River Wear, and the burn, would prove to be more permanent and unchangeable than the dry-land line which led from the greater stream to the smaller; and probably in 1719 also, the water boundary was considered more stable and less likely to become obscure and doubtful than the land boundary: but it has turned out otherwise. All the three forms of water-boundary have failed to fulfil their purpose. Along the coast, first the sea has encroached upon the land, and then (in connection with the piers and the docks) human agency has reclaimed land from the sea: so that now it has become quite impossible to trace the line which the low-water mark followed in 1719 or at any previous date. The River Wear, partly from natural causes and partly on account of man's interference, now enters the North Sea by an entirely different channel from that which is shown on the earliest existing maps of the port; and men are still living who have heard the officials of Sunderland Parish publicly proclaim at the perambulation of the boundaries that some of the buildings and shipyards now on the opposite bank of the river really lie within the ancient limits of the south-side parish. The boundary-burn has been covered in and built over throughout almost its whole course, and its outlet has been completely obliterated by the formation of the great South Dock. Just at the present time the portion of the boundary line which has always been (as I believe) devoid of any watercourse, is as easy to trace as any other portion. It goes from the Low Street to the High Street, along the back of the west side of Russell Street, and thence along the east kerb-stone of Sans Street to the forementioned smithy.

There is abundant evidence at present available for the general line of the Sunderland parish boundary from the River Wear at Harrison's Ice Wharf to Ray's Coal Landsale (Octagon Cottage) by way of Sans Street, Coronation Street, and Moor

Terrace. First, there are the ordnance maps, especially the large scale town map drawn after the survey of 1857. Secondly, there are the detailed descriptions of the various perambulations by the parish officials: these are preserved in manuscript in the Vestry Minute Book, and have often been printed in local histories and newspapers. Thirdly, there are the many boundary marks yet remaining visible in their original positions at various points along the route. There are still to be seen a few boundary stones partly embedded in the ground and partly projecting above the road level: there are a few stones and many iron plates fixed in buildings at a height of eight or ten feet above the road level and bearing the letters S P: and in some instances the Bishopwearmouth boundary stones serve as a guide or a supplement to other indications of the dividing line between the two parishes.

But the minute details of the line of demarcation are often very difficult to make out. There are houses in which one room is in Sunderland parish and another room is in Bishopwearmouth: there are rooms in which the fireplace is in one parish and most of the furniture is in the other: there are premises where the dwelling house is in one parish and the backyard is wholly or partly in the other. Hence arose questions and difficulties of various kinds, and among them may be specially mentioned the perplexities and strange performances incident to a perambulation of the boundaries, such as getting through windows and climbing over walls.

It is, I think, one of the duties of an Antiquarian Society to do all that can be done to preserve such boundary marks as remain; and I also think that it may sometimes become desirable to renew those that are falling into decay, or even to set up new ones, in order to prevent the ancient landmarks from being wholly forgotten through carelessness and neglect.

NOTES IN ILLUSTRATION OF DR. RANDELL'S PAPER.

(A.)—Contemporary description of the perambulation of the Parish of Sunderland on June 3, 1856: reprinted from a local newspaper.

On Tuesday, 3rd of June, 1856, the fifth perambulation within living memory of the parish of Sunderland, took place. On the previous day a minute survey of the southern boundary of the Parish was made by Mr. J. Thompson, builder, Mr. J. W. Summers, Mr. T. F. Hedley, assistant overseer, and assistants, to ascertain the line of demarcation between the Sunderland Parish and the Bishopwearmouth township parts of Sunderland Docks. This line has been assented to without prejudice by the parish officers of Bishopwearmouth; that if upon a re-survey they are dissatisfied, an appeal is to be made to an ordnance survey, which survey is to settle the question. About twelve o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, the Rev. Henry Peters, rector, Rev. J. T. Smith, curate, the churchwardens, overseers, vestrymen, and others, proceeded from the Vestry Room, under a merry peal of the church bells, to perambulate the boundary. Upon arriving at the top of Baines' Lane, the party halted, and Mr. T. F. Hedley, assistant overseer, made the following proclamation:—

O YEZ ! O YEZ !! O YEZ !!!

Be it known to all men, that the parish of Sunderland near the sea, in the county palatine of Durham, includes certain grounds, premises, and hereditaments, now lying and being on the north side of the River Wear, immediately adjoining and contiguous to certain other grounds, premises, and hereditaments, lying and being within the township of Monkwearmouth Shore, in the parish of Monkwearmouth, which said grounds, premises, and hereditaments were previously to the diverting of the ancient or natural channel of the River Wear, on and towards the sea, on the south or parish of Sunderland side of the River Wear. It is therefore publicly proclaimed and declared, that the above-named grounds, premises, and hereditaments, formerly lying on the south side of the ancient channel of the said River Wear, together with

one half, or to mid-stream of the said ancient channel, were anciently, and are now part and parcel of the said parish of Sunderland near the sea aforesaid.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN !

This ended, a plentiful supply of ginger-bread and nuts was thrown away amongst the assembled youngsters ; this was repeated upon all the boundary points between Sunderland and Bishopwearmouth. On arriving at the top of Russell Street, High Street, Mr. Hedley again read the proclamation. At the boundary between the township of Sunderland and Bishopwearmouth Barnes, the "Stella" steamboat was in waiting, on board of which the perambulators embarked, and proceeded slowly down the river at mid-stream, until reaching the east point of the Ham Sand at the west end of the Potato Garth on the north side of the river whence the ancient channel took its course ; here the steamer ran as close to the north shore as the water would admit. Mr. Hedley here again made proclamation, adding that the grounds and premises claimed by the parish of Sunderland were passed without being perambulated, such omission not to prejudice the claim of the parish of Sunderland. Three hearty cheers were then given by the party on board, which were heartily responded to by some shipwrights at work on the Ham Sand. The "Stella" then proceeded to sea, outside of Ballast Bouys, to claim the parish down to low water mark ; the steamer neared the shore a little to the south of the sea entrance of Sunderland Dock, when the party landed on the barrier beach by means of cobbles. Once more on *terra firma*, the party proceeded along the south and west boundary adjoining Bishopwearmouth ; the perambulation ended at the foot of Lawrence Street, where Mr. Hedley again made proclamation. The perambulators then adjourned to the Vestry Room, took a glass of wine and biscuit, and passed a vote of thanks to the Rector for his attendance, and then separated, without prejudice either to Sunderland or Monkwearmouth Shore, the claimants of the disputed grounds. We state that from a grant of River waste, all then lying within the flow of the tide of the River Wear, dated May 8th, 1601, by Dr. Tobias Matthew, Bishop of Durham, Lord of the Manor of

Houghton, to Ralph Bowes, Esq., of Barnes, near Bishopwearmouth, it appears that the eastern terminus was at the east end of the commissioners' works on the pier, or commissioners' quay; this part of the grant to Mr. Bowes, after passing into the hands of several owners, was surrendered by Anthony or Wm. Ettrick, Esq., High Barnes, in or about the year 1720. His surrender will be found at the Pier Office. From this point the river took a north-east direction, emptying itself into the sea by way of the north end of Wearmouth Dock, as appears by a plan of the mouth of the River, drawn by Mr. Granville Collins, an Admiralty engineer, in the year 1680. Another plan was drawn by Mr. James Fawcett, engineer to the commissioners of the River Wear in 1719, previous to the building of the south pier, in or about 1722; and a plan by Messrs. Burleigh and Thompson in 1737 shows the soundings in the north or only channel of the river, the "Stell Canch" and other large sands on the south side of the river being intersected by small streams of water not available for navigation. The building of the north pier, done purposely to avoid the shoals and rocky bottom of the old channel by forming the present one, had the effect of choking up the old channel, and throwing up by the action of the sea a large waste between it and the north pier, formerly known as "Nova Scotia" upon this formerly worthless waste. Wearmouth Dock, staiths, shipbuilding yards, and other manufactories, have been formed or established. Should the claim of the parishioners of Sunderland be maintained, the greatest part of the above-named valuable premises will be rateable in their parish, which will cause of course a corresponding decrease of the rateable property in the township of Monkwearmouth Shore.

(B.)—The boundary line between the Parish of Sunderland and the Township of Monkwearmouth Shore: reprinted from a local newspaper, July, 1856.

The claim of the parishioners of Sunderland that their northern boundary extended to the mid stream of the ancient or natural channel of the River Wear, which appeared rather visionary, seems to be approaching a reality. The lawyers to whom the case has been submitted, gave it as their decided opinion, that no diversion

of the river, either by the art of man, natural causes, or by any act of ownership or possession, can alter the ancient boundary between Sunderland and Monkwearmouth Shore; and that the boundary can only be changed by a special act of parliament obtained for the purpose. A plan has been drawn by an eminent surveyor, showing the property on the north side of the river, and the line of demarcation through it; from which it appears that the line commences at a point of the midstream opposite Hardcastle's slipway, pursuing the ancient channel northwards, through the shipbuilding yards of Mr. James Pile, and Messrs. Ratcliffe and Spence, and thence by a circuituous route across the Potato Garth, over the pier of the tidal basin of Wearmouth Dock to the opposite pier, leaving the old gas works and the cottage occupied by the keeper of the North Pier Lighthouse, on the south side of the line, and thence passing in an angular direction along the North Pier to a point near its eastern termination, leaving the lighthouse, and the whole of the extreme east-end in the township of Monkwearmouth Shore. The following are the measurements designated by the plan referred to, as now held nominally to belong to Monkwearmouth Shore, and claimed by Sunderland parish—Part of shipbuilding yards, 1,000; part of Potato Garth, 17,000—five-sixths of the whole; part of tidal basin, 2,666; part of north pier, cottage, etc., 6,333—in all, 26,999 yards, or $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres. To the above ground and premises we understand that the claim of Sunderland can be strongly supported by living and documentary evidence.

(C.)—The Anchorage and Beaconage of the Port of Sunderland: reprinted from a local newspaper, July 1856.

For centuries past the Bishops of Durham, or their lessees, have been in the receipt of a due commonly known as "Anchorage and Beaconage,"—a charge of fourteen pence upon every ship or vessel entering the port of Sunderland, or any part thereof extending from the bar of the sea at low water, to Chester new bridge over the river Wear, near Lumley Park. After numerous leases of this due by the Bishops of Durham to different parties, on the 24th of September, 1698, it was leased for 21 years, at the yearly rental of £10, subject to fines upon renewals, by Lord Crewe,

Bishop of Durham, to Ralph Lambton, Esq., of Barnes, near Bishopwearmouth, father of General Lambton, and great great grandfather of the present Earl of Durham, the now lessee, by continuous renewals to members of his family from the above date. From the year 1719, it can be traced that this due has been rated to the relief of the poor in the parish of Sunderland. In 1849, it was rated upon £30; in 1850, on a revaluation of the parish, it was increased to £100; in 1851, it was again increased to £500. Against this rate the Earl of Durham appealed, on the ground that, although he admitted the sum derived yearly from the dues did amount to nearly £600 (as appears from the report of Her Majesty's Harbour Commissioners), only a part of it was rateable in the parish of Sunderland; a compromise was made, and his lordship agreed to pay upon a net rate of £150 per annum to the parish. Antiquarian research was made into the nature of the due, and it was considered rateable to the relief of the poor in all the townships in which a beneficial occupation could be shown. The overseers of the township of Bishopwearmouth, Bishopwearmouth Panns, Monkwearmouth, Monkwearmouth Shore, and Southwick, acted upon this, and levied rates upon the due; these rates, including the rate previously paid to the parish of Sunderland, the Earl of Durham refuses to pay, *on the ground that the dues are not rateable to the relief of the poor*. Upon this, issue is joined, and the question will be argued before the judges in the Court of Queen's Bench in November term. Very fortunately for the lawyers, there will be no lack of money—the sinews of war—on either side, the costs of Sunderland and the adjoining townships will be borne in proportion to the following rates, levied by the overseers upon the due:—

	Gross Rate.			Net Rate.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Sunderland... ..	180	0	0	—	150	0	0
Bishopwearmouth	120	0	0	—	100	0	0
Bishopwearmouth Panns... ..	20	0	0	—	16	10	0
Monkwearmouth	20	0	0	—	16	10	0
Monkwearmouth Shore	120	0	0	—	100	0	0
Southwick	10	0	0	—	8	5	0
	£470	0	0	£391	5	0	

Leaving a margin of about £100 per annum for net ratings by small townships westward on the River Wear, and by increased ratings by the present claimants, should it be determined by the Queen's Bench that the dues are rateable.

(D).—Remains of the Ancient Boundary of Sunderland Town Moor: reprinted from a local newspaper Jan. 23, 1857.

A few days ago, the workmen engaged in excavating for sewers, found, about seven yards on the south side of St. John's Chapel, Sunderland, a row of stumps of trees, four feet below the present surface which had been raised upon the original one by means of ballast and rubbish. The memories of the old inhabitants were taxed regarding the trees, but no trace of them could be found within their recollection. The attention of a well-known local antiquarian was drawn to the matter, who gave the following solution of the question :—That it appears from the evidence of William Ettrick, Esq., of Silksworth, collector of Customs at the Port of Sunderland, given in a law suit respecting the Town Moor in 1732, that the Moor was then *divided by hedges*, with three divisions, named the *Town Moor*, *Coney Warren*, and *Intack*; but that within his remembrance it was *one undivided common*. It appears from other evidence that one of the duties of the "*Grassmen*," who were generally two or three of the defunct body of freemen and stallingers, was anciently "*to look after the hedges*." The stumps of the trees found are supposed to have been in the hedge that divided the "*Coney Warren*" from "*Lee's Close*," upon part of which St. John's Chapel now stands. This close in 1634, was the property of Mr. Edward Lee, of Monkwearmouth Hall, a Common Councilman of Sunderland, under Bishop Morton's charter. It was afterwards the property of Marshall Robinson, Esq., of Sunderland (father of Marshall Fowler, Esq., of Preston Hall,) who freely gave the site of St. John's Chapel.

(E.)—Specimens of the way in which the boundaries of recently formed ecclesiastical parishes are described in “The London Gazette.”

(1.) All Saints, Monkwearmouth : reprinted from p. 3261 of “The London Gazette” of September 18, 1844 :—

“All that part of the parish of Monkwearmouth, in the county and diocese of Durham, comprised within the townships of Monkwearmouth and Fulwell.”

(2.) Saint Barnabas, Middle Hendon : reprinted from p. 3166 of “The London Gazette” of May 26, 1876 :—

“All that part of the new parish of Hendon within the original limits of the parish of Bishopwearmouth in the county of Durham and in the diocese of Durham which is bounded on the north by the parish of Sunderland in the said county and diocese, on the east by the sea, on the south and on the south-east by the new parish of Ryhope, on the west by the new parish of Christ Church, Bishopwearmouth, both within the original limits of the parish of Bishopwearmouth aforesaid, and upon the remaining side that is to say on the north-west by an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides the said new parish of Christ Church Bishopwearmouth from the new parish of Hendon aforesaid at the point where Toward-road is intersected by Gray-road and extending thence eastward for a distance of one hundred yards or thereabouts along the middle of the last-named road to its junction with Salem-street and with Robinson-street and extending thence for a distance of about half a mile north-eastward along the middle of the last named street, along the middle of the street or road called or known as Winchester-terrace and along the middle of the International-road to the centre of the bridge which carries the line of the Durham and Sunderland Branch of the North Eastern Railway over the last named road and extending thence northward for a distance of sixteen and

a half chains or thereabouts along the middle of the said branch line of railway to the boundary at or near to the bridge which carries the same branch line of railway over Octagon Cottage-road which boundary divides the said new parish of Hendon from the parish of Sunderland aforesaid."

(3.) Saint Stephen, Ayre's Quay: reprinted from pp. 4871-2 of "The London Gazette" of August 27, 1878:—

"All that portion of the new parish of Saint Andrew Deptford in the county of Durham and in the diocese of Durham, wherein the present incumbent of such new parish now possesses the exclusive cure of souls which is bounded on the north and on the north-east by the River Wear or in other words on the north by the parish of Southwick and on the north-east by the new parish of All Saints Monkwearmouth on the south-east by the parish of Bishopwearmouth on the south and on part of the south-west by the new parish of Saint Mark, Millfield all in the county and diocese aforesaid and upon all other sides that is to say on the remaining part of the south-west and on the west by an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides the last-named new parish from the new parish of Saint Andrew Deptford aforesaid at the point where Deptford-road, Alliance-street, and Wellington-road all meet and extending thence north-westward along the middle of the last named road for a distance of seven and a half chains or thereabouts to its junction with Enderby-road and extending thence north-eastward along the middle of the last named road for a distance of two and a half chains or thereabouts to its junction with Trimdon-street West with New Trimdon-street and with Wellington-lane and continuing thence north-eastward along the middle of the last-named lane for a distance of fifteen chains or thereabouts to a point opposite to a boundary stone inscribed 'A. Q. St. S. D. 1878, No. 1,' placed on the north-western side of the same lane at the south-eastern end of the wall

or fence forming the northern boundary of the buildings and premises called or known as the Sunderland Gas Works and extending thence westward to such boundary stone and extending thence first north-westward then south-westward and then again north-westward along the said wall or fence for a distance of nearly five chains to a boundary stone inscribed 'A. Q. St. S. D. 1878, No. 2,' and placed on the northern side of the same wall or fence at the middle of the south-western end of the roadway called or known as Hillfield-terrace and extending thence north-eastward for a distance of nearly three chains along the middle of the same roadway to its junction with the roadway called or known as Sidmouth-terrace and with Hillfield-street and extending thence first north-eastward and then north-westward along the middle of the last-named street for a distance of five and a half chains or thereabouts to its junction with the roadway called or known as Deptford-terrace and extending thence eastward along the middle of the last-named roadway for a distance of one and a half chains or thereabouts to its junction with the road leading from Wellington-lane to the Low Southwick Ferry and extending thence north-westward along the middle of the last described road for a distance of thirteen chains or thereabouts to the said ferry that is to the high water mark on the southern shore of the River Wear aforesaid and continuing thence still north-westward and in a direct line to the boundary in the middle of the said river which boundary divides the said new parish of Saint Andrew Deptford from the parish of Southwick aforesaid.

"And also all that contiguous portion of the said parish of Bishopwearmouth wherein the present incumbent of such parish now possesses the exclusive cure of souls which is bounded on the north-east by the River Wear aforesaid or in other words by the new parish of the Venerable Bede Monkwearmouth in the said county of Durham and in the diocese of Durham aforesaid and on the north and on the west by the above described portion

of the new parish of Saint Andrew Deptford aforesaid and on the remaining sides that is to say on the south-east and on the east by an imaginary line commencing on the boundary which divides the said new parish of Saint Andrew Deptford from the parish of Bishopwearmouth aforesaid at a point at the western end of the bridge which carries Ayre's Quay-road over the line of the Hetton Company's waggon way and extending thence north east-ward and in a direct line for a distance of six chains or thereabouts to the western end of the Gill Bridge and extending thence northward and in a direct line for a distance of one and a half chains or thereabouts to the eastern end of the Lambton tunnel on the line of the Lambton waggon way and extending thence generally northward along the middle of the line of the westernmost branch of the Lambton waggon way aforesaid for a distance of seven chains or thereabouts to the coal drop numbered 11 which is the westernmost of the Lambton coal drops on the southern shore of the River Wear aforesaid and continuing thence still north-eastward and in a direct line to the boundary in the middle of the said river which boundary divides the said parish of Bishopwearmouth from the new parish of the Venerable Bede Monkwearmouth aforesaid."

THE NATURAL BOUNDARY BETWEEN BISHOPWEARMOUTH AND SUNDERLAND PARISHES.

INTRODUCTION.

I confess to a feeling of disappointment, that, in presenting a subject to my Brother Antiquarians of Sunderland, so hypothetical in its character as that of "lost water courses," my paper was not subjected to a greater degree of criticism than it met with.

So far as I can fairly gather up opinion outside and inside of our society, the consensus is that some such "water courses" did exist.

An old friend of mine, Mr. Caleb Stansfield Wilson (whose opinion on local subjects is well worth noting), has very kindly written out for me his recollections on this particular subject, and as the same will be useful to record and helpful to my subject, I give the paper in extenso:—

"Low Barnes House is drained on the south side into Hendon Burn and thence into the sea, on the north side into Eden Burn by Galley's Gill into the river. Between these a burn originated about Northumberland Street, but with very little fall, to Tavistock Place.

"About 1830 to 1832, soon after the completion of the row, having its back to Borough Road, a conduit was made passing the north-east corner (as recently exposed) along the east end of Tavistock Place; at that time there was an apple orchard on the south, through which the stream flowed southwards, turning eastward about what is now Meaburn Street, towards Thompson's Timber Yard and to the sea by the road past the Octagon Cottage. This carried the water from Northumberland Street. The remains of a branch may be shown near Davison and Hoseason's Sail Factory which ran from the Fenwick Estate towards Meaburn Street. Another branch has run down the back of Coronation Street to where Fenwick's Brewery now is. The town drainage works have disturbed these natural drains more or less.

"From Sans Street the parishes take the water-shed boundary as may be observed near the south end of George Street ; at Adelaide Place it takes the edge of a wide footpath crossing the bottom of Zion Street to the Octagon Cottage from thence ; the stream from Meaburn Street is the boundary to the sea, that is, before the dock was constructed.

"Many land boundaries in the country are taken from the water-shed, or, from the bed of a stream ; the boundary of these parishes partakes of both. The two streams first named run into the river and the sea respectively. The Coronation Street water-shed runs from the north side into the river and from the south into the sea."

The above matter is most interesting, particularly with respect to the period given ; it might be said that some of my theories are upset thereby, but a reference to my opening remarks will show that Mr. Wilson and myself are working on two different periods, not at all correlative, and judgment should be made accordingly.

The building of such streets, &c., as Olive Street, Derwent Street, Vine Place, Green Terrace all prior to Northumberland Street, and the exertions of the Commissioners for lighting, watching, paving, &c., the Town of Bishopwearmouth and Bishopwearmouth Panns, established 6th April, 1810, would tend to interfere bit by bit with the open running of watercourses, and therefore about 1830 the area for the rise and flow of open water would be considerably narrowed and restricted.

The position of the "Manorial Water Corn Mill" is purely one of conjecture ; that it did exist I have no doubt and I can conceive no place more likely than the position outlined by Mr. Summers, and quoted by me.

The matter of this paper is by no means closed with this effort. I shall be glad to receive and acknowledge any further information, and trust to be in a position some day hence to furnish supplemental material to complete as far as possible this interesting subject.

G. W. BAIN.

THE NATURAL BOUNDARY BETWEEN BISHOPWEARMOUTH AND SUNDERLAND PARISHES.

Read on January 15th, 1901,

BY GEORGE W. BAIN.

It will be fresh within the minds of those who listened to the admirable lecture delivered by our President, the Rev. Dr. Randell, on "A History of the Parish Boundaries in the Borough of Sunderland and the immediate neighbourhood," that a presumptive statement was made that "the precise boundary between the old Parish of Bishopwearmouth and the new Parish of Sunderland was a natural irregular line of a water-way either by a series of ditches or by a stream of water."

A presumption of this character required proof, but the difficulty lay in the fact, that there was not known to be a map or survey plan in existence exemplifying such a boundary.

I made a statement after the reading of our President's paper that it was not a difficult matter to conceive, and believe in such a boundary, and outlined the probable source from which such a stream would be fed.

I also stated that this source of water would probably supply the force for driving the Manorial Corn Mill that I believe stood somewhere on the Moor edge.

Some of our members were incredulous as to the boundary, and one gentleman sitting next to me whispered that my "Water Mill was a Wind Mill."

Every man has a sneaking respect for his own opinion and it remained for me to justify my own, and I have the pleasure of submitting the result of my investigations to you this evening, and the particular pleasure is that I am able to make our President's "presumption" a "positive statement."

In the first place, I would remind you that we are dealing with antient Sunderland and Bishopwearmouth of not later than

A.D. 1719, and possibly some hundreds of years before, and secondly I would ask you to remember that in those days nearly the whole of the land between Church Street in the new parish of Sunderland and the antient Green of Bishopwearmouth was agrarian and agricultural in its character: there were no underground sewers to take the waters off, railway cuttings to serve as drainers or obstructions, and the cutting through the Royldon Hill was undreamt of. Ditches alone conveyed the surface waters and acted as conductors to the various streams which they helped to feed.

The source of the water consisted not entirely of the rain-fall, but the overflow of the many pants or springs that existed all over the parishes.

At the present time we have only the remains of two fine old streams of the past, the Hendon Burn rising in or about Silks-worth, flowing through the portions of the Borough now known as Thornhill, Ashbrooke, Ashburne, and Hendon, where it falls into the sea; we have also the Eden Burn (marked on early surveys as the Barnes Burn), which rises at or about Hastings Hill, in the Horse Ponds, passing through the district of the Barnes into the Burn fields* and thence through the Rector's Gill into Galley's Gill, where it discharges into the River.

The latter stream appeared to act as drainer of the Chester Lane (now Chester Road) estate.

A glance at the map now exhibited (carefully prepared for this paper by the courtesy of our esteemed Secretary) will show you that both of these streams sharply diverge at their nearest meeting point, behind, i.e. west of the Infirmary, and you may take Tunstall Lane in an extended line as the base of their greatest divergence. The Eden Burn flows at an acute angle, north of Messrs. Richardsons' Mill through a covered arch under the High Street into Rector's and Galley's Gill. The Hendon Burn flows as acutely south to Ashburne, and thence in an easterly direction to the sea.

* "In the year 1760 On this occasion the Burn fields were described as a parcel of ground, then divided, but formerly consisting of one close containing about six acres, with a rivulet running through the same, and otherwise called Howle-Eile Burns."—*Garbutt* p. 117.

In early days these two burns must have been of great service to agriculturists, but of little use to the occupiers of Bishopwearmouth or Sunderland. The Eden water was used by (I think) Story, the Tanner, who had his Tannery on the site of Messrs. Richardsons' Corn Mill, but the Hendon waters were not made use of.

The surface water gathered in or about Bishopwearmouth Village would be in the district known as Chester Lane (now Chester Road) and bounded by the east slope of Rector's Gill, Bishopwearmouth Churchyard (which sloped across Low Row), and the south slope of the Burn Fields.

The Hendon Burn would gather the water from the district confined by the south slope of Thornhill, the west slope of Ashbrooke, and the Hendon district. This would leave the whole of the land east of the Infirmary, south of the River Wear, and north of the Hendon district unaccounted for, and it is not conceivable that such a district, embracing approximately, a square mile, would not have within its territory a confluence of streamlets to form a burn (possibly not so important as the others named) which would be of advantage to our forefathers.

The natural fall of the land from the neighbourhood of the Infirmary is given on an admirable plan of the various Townships in 1851, and shows the various heights above sea level as follows :—East Bank of Rector's Gill to the Infirmary, 100 to 110 feet; from the Infirmary to Cresswell House, 115 to 125 feet; from Cresswell House to Boyldon Hill, 125 to 150 feet; and thence falling in graduation to Coronation Street as a centre, which was 80 feet at the top of the street and 50 feet at bottom, and falling to the Moor, which was 40 feet above high water mark. I trust I have made it patent that from a proximate position the rainfall would naturally fall to a centre, and I have endeavoured to fix that centre in the neighbourhood of Coronation Street.

During the course of my investigation I was informed by the Borough Surveyor and an Official of Messrs. Richardsons' that the Eden Burn did not now carry openly anything like the

amount of water gathered in the district, but that the most of it was carried away by sewers—the sewers would naturally be placed in positions to suit the exigencies of the levels.

Weighing all the evidences of the levels and bearing in mind the probable antient contour of the district, I am inclined to the view that in the neighbourhood of the Infirmary* the Eden Burn at one time divided the most of the water falling down its present bed, and a certain small portion continuing a south-easterly course in the direction of Thornhill Terrace, across Stockton Road, and thence down Holmeside. I am strengthened in this opinion by the knowledge, that at one time the volume of water carried down the Eden Burn was very large, and ploughed for itself a big water-bed. In excavations in the neighbourhood of the Burn Fields, evidence was recently forthcoming in support of this argument.

The small burn that flowed down Holmeside crossed the Rev. John Fawcett's land, and thence across Norfolk Street, fed by the considerable rainfall on the Cresswell Estate and on the northern slope of Boyldon Hill.

It is in the memory of many living people that such a stream did come down Holmeside through the old cricket ground—certain old friends of mine have told me they have been “paid” for plodging and messing themselves when children, in the stream.

In all probability this water would be called the Thornhill Burn.

Evidence has also been given me by one of our members (an architect), that in Fawcett Street the foundations are sandy, and would lead to the belief that at one time it was the portion of a river bed, and again in the recent excavations in Norfolk Street, there is ample evidence of a similar foundation.

There is an old tradition, and I mention it for what it is worth, that at one time the sea swept across a portion of Bishopwearmouth, probably from Hendon Bay in a straight line to Bodlewell Lane, and from that cause Sunderland got its name.

*In an old map of the River under date 1727, the identical spot I have selected for the rise of the lost stream is described as “Wearmouth Burns.”

As Norfolk Street is 95 feet above high water level it would be clear of any possible invasion of the sea in any time reasonable to historians. Still, however, from the considerable number of sand pockets in various parts of Sunderland and Bishopwearmouth, there is a possibility that in pre-historic times Sunderland may have been submerged.

In a recent excavation in Borough Road in connection with the new tram system, the remains of a fresh water-way constructed of stone was discovered leading towards the east.

There is a possibility that this may have been the track of the Thornhill Burn, or, as is more likely, another stream emanating from the direction of Toward Road, and carrying the surface drainage of a part of Boyldon Hill.

It is my contention that the water from Holmeside was carried across the Park end of Fawcett Street, and thence by a water-way or ditch into Coronation Street, where it had a considerable fall until it came to the top of what is known as Baines' Lane, forming the angle of the boundary of Bishopwearmouth and Sunderland parishes. The stream, fed all the way by numerous ditches, streamlets, and springs, now divided; most of it proceeded on its way straight across the northerly portion of the "Intack," and after being gathered in a "weir" was utilized to drive the old fashioned water wheel of the Mill that stood on the Moor edge, and thence down a ravine to the sea. The following quotation from the famous "Boldon Buke" may afford a little light.

In 1183, "Sunderland is at farm and renders one hundred shillings; Rodger de Audrey renders for the mill-dam on the land of Sunderland, one mark."

Mr. Summers remarks on this statement: "The exact site of the ancient Manorial Water Corn Mill is not accurately known, but it probably stood upon ground which extended Eastward from Lowthers Dene *across the small stream that divided the Parish of Sunderland from that of Bishopwearmouth*, washed away by the sea centuries ago. By the construction of a weir across the stream alluded to, the mill-dam would be partly on Sunderland

"Town Moor and partly on the Bishops Hall Moor or Field in Wearmouth—such a situation on the sunny side of a woody Dene, sheltered from the chill blasts of the North wind, would be romantic and lovely, the mill with its loop-hole windows overlooking through the avenue of dense foliage; the wide expanse of ocean with its ever-changing scenes of calm and storm dotted here and there with the white sails of merchant men passing to and fro from their voyages; and the neat little thatched cottage of the Miller nestling snugly among the wild bushwood of the glen." *

I think my legal friends will tell you that the Parish of antient Bishopwearmouth (carrying with it antient Sunderland) is of the "Manor of Houghton," and the custom in antient days was that tenants of the Manor took their grain to be ground in the Manorial Mill, the Miller exacting his tithe or quota for grinding, and which went to the credit of the Lord of the Manor; there is therefore support in this rigorous antient custom for the statement of the existence of a "Manorial Corn Mill."

I do not say anything in this paper about Mill Hill, Mill Street, Water Lane, or Moss Lane, in connection with this subject but all these localities have an interesting bearing upon it. †

The other part of the stream at the head of Baines' Lane turned acutely to the South and ran across Adelaide Place and Moor Terrace to the Octagon Cottage—one of the Messrs. Thompson informed me that about thirty years ago on breaking the ground of one of their yards to lay foundations they came across an old open stone water-way and that this water-way appeared to run on the line of the Sunderland Parish Boundary, this stream would be amply fed by water ditches from Hendon Road district. It is known that the ancient name of Hendon Road was "Hendon Lonnin"—the derivation of this word "Lonnin" is from the Gaelic "lon," a "low watery meadow," and this would in every way confirm the character of the neighbourhood, as

*In 1380 "Survey no mention is made of the Mill-dam, from which it may be presumed it had disappeared."

† I have been challenged for not referring to these localities, as it is known that a Windmill stood on Mill Hill. It is more than probable the Windmill on Mill Hill was the successor of the Watermill, but not on the identical site.

owing to its heavy wet clayey soil it became the site of some important brickworks.

One of our local historians has stated that in one of the early perambulations of Sunderland Parish Boundary, "Squire Hopper's carriage road terminated with a gate and wicket close "to the Octagon Cottage—they there passed up the middle of "the small stream on the south side of the Octagon Cottage—"then the land in dispute. In order that no part of the Parish "might be lost, here some boys 'plodged' or waded under the "arch that carries the carriage road to Hendon House over the "stream which was diverted between the arch and the sea in "1821, by George Robinson, Esq., of Hendon Lodge, allowing "some thousands of tons of ballast to be deposited on his land "on the south side of the stream, for which he received twopence "per ton from the wharfingers—this proceeding diverted the "stream the *Natural Boundary between Sunderland and Bishopwear-* "mouth about seven feet northward into the Sunderland "Boundary." *

It remains to say as to the ballast alluded to, that excellent use was made of it in later days by levelling the Dene past the Octagon Cottage, Woodbine Street, Moor Terrace, and other localities; it was also disposed of for filling up the clay holes of the Pottery and Brick Works, and very likely the horseponds on the Moor. There are some who might say at this point that the stream passing the Octagon Cottage came from the South, but they would find the natural levels against them. First, the land fell to the south-east at the Octagon Cottage, and secondly, the south side of Woodbine Street was on a much lower level than the north. It is evidenced by one of our members that some of the south side houses have cellar kitchens while those on the north side are on the level. I have little doubt in my own mind that down the north side of Woodbine Street came a little stream, possibly a series of wet ditches from the direction of Christ Church, through the Mowbray, Fenwick, and Nicholson estates, but as these

*In the details of the last perambulation of the Parish, prior to 1858. "This extension added to the ancient boundary of the Parish established in 1811, but altered by Mr. George Robinson in 1821, diverting the *burn* past the Octagon Cottage."—*Summers*, p. 71.

estates were all in Bishopwearmouth Parish * no one would make a notation of such a Boundary.

The Moor in these early days was known to be intersected by three gullies or ravines, and all of these would be the direct result of water wearing and pressure. †

In the oldest plan of the Moor and which was drawn about 1750 for the guidance of the Law Courts in a dispute as to defendants breaking open a gate near the Church leading to the Moor and erecting bridges across the ditches (in addition to the bridges erected by the Freemen) running through the Moor in order that they could get their horses to the pond on the Moor, abundant evidence is given as to a plentiful supply of water and which could not possibly get here unless conducted in the manner I have set forth ; there were three large ponds—one on the intake with a direct ditch or outlet to the sea, one on the Moor, and one on the Warren. “Nearly in the centre of the Town Moor was a large ditch, the east end of which for about 40 yards in length was covered with a brick arch five feet in height, open at each end.”

I consider that the ravine running up the middle of the Moor to the northerly part of the “Intack” was the outlet for the Thornhill Burn.

The continuation of the Boundary north of Coronation Street would be by a series of ditches and garden hedges to the foot of the Beggar’s Bank.

If you bear in mind the rainfall of such a year as 1900, or such a month as last October, or such a day as the 26th of October last, when hundreds of tons of water fell to the acre, there need be no stretch of the imagination that in a square mile of agricultural land with a natural lean to the sea many streams and runners of water would be found.

* It is in the memory of Mr. W. Bowmaker that such a stream coursed down Woodbine Street.

† “Lowthers Dene, as its name implies, was a small ravine or dene leading down to the sea beach.” “To the North of Lowthers Dene was another small gully also leading to the sea beach, at one place 25 feet 8 inches in breadth, across which for a wager a private soldier . . . leaped, in 1828.”—*Summers.*

It is true that much of the water would be absorbed by the soft land, it is true that in dry weather most of the streamlets would be dry, but take it all in all or take it only in the wet season, sufficient evidence would be adduced to justify us in saying that "water" was the Natural Boundary line between Sunderland and Bishopwearmouth.

NOTES ON THE RECTORS OF BISHOPWEARMOUTH,
FROM A.D. 1200 TO A.D. 1900.

By HERBERT MAXWELL WOOD, B.A.

Read on March 5th, 1901.

King Athelstan about the year 930, either gave or restored South Wearmouth to the See of Durham, in the course of an expedition against Constantine, King of Scotland, on his visit to the Shrine of St. Cuthbert, at Chester-le-Street. Its limits were then more considerable than at present; for in the grant of "the delightful vill of South Wearmouth" were included Weston, Offerton and Silksworth, together with the two Ryhopes, Burdon, Seaham, Seaton, Dalton, Dalden and Hesilden, which are stated to have been "wrested from the Church in former times through the malignity of evil men." Without for the present examining the history of the intervening period, we read that about the year 1800 the parish of Bishopwearmouth was bounded by the River Wear, separating it from Monkwearmouth on the North; by Sunderland and by the sea on the East; by Seaham on the South; and by Houghton-le-Spring on the West. The parish was sub-divided into seven constabularies: 1.—Bishopwearmouth, including Barnes, Pallion and Bainbridge Holme; 2.—Wearmouth Panns; 3.—Ford; 4.—Silksworth and Grindon; 5.—East Boldon; 6.—Tunstall; 7.—Ryhope. The entire parish extended from east to west about three miles, and from north to south about five miles. The Church is supposed to have been endowed and founded shortly after the grant of Athelstan, circa 940.

Wearmouth has from the earliest times been a valuable living, and we naturally find therefore that its list of Rectors contains many distinguished names: such as Adam de Marisco, William of Durham (the founder of Univ. Coll. Oxon), Adelmar (Bishop of Winchester), William de Ayreminne (Bishop of

Norwich), John Gaythan Orsini (Cardinal of St. Theodore's), Simon Langham (Archbishop of Canterbury), Richard Nykke (Bishop of Norwich), Toby Matthew (Archbishop of York), William Paley, Robert Gray (Bishop of Bristol). This then must constitute my apology if any were needed for reading my paper to you this evening.

ADAM DE MARISCO. CIRCA 1217.

Adam de Marisco, afterwards a learned Franciscan, is said to have been a native of Somerset. After having been educated at Oxford, he held for three years the living of Wearmouth in Durham (*Chron de Lanercost*, Sub anno 1253). Adam was famous as a scholar, and his entry into the Franciscan order at Worcester (anno. 1237) formed an important addition to its ranks. The story runs that a companion of his, one Adam of Oxford had made a vow to grant the first request preferred to him in the name of Mary. In his travels he went to visit the Friars, and one of them said, "For the love of the Mother of God enter our order and help our simplicity." Adam of Oxford at once accepted the intimation as divine, and a vision warned Adam de Marisco to follow his friend's example. (*Eccleston de Adventu Minorum*, p. 16.)

Adam de Marisco was the first teacher in the school which they set up at Oxford. His influence was quickly felt not only as a teacher, but as a counsellor and friend of all the best men in England. His first friend was Robert Grosseteste, Bishop of Lincoln, Chancellor of the University of Oxford; whose respect for Adam's judgment became so great that he consulted him on many of the most important matters relating to his See. Adam was constantly summoned to help the Archbishop of Canterbury, Boniface of Savoy, whose wisdom was by no means equal to the duties of his office. He was consulted by the Queen, the Earl of Cornwall, and many important persons, but his most noticable friend was Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, who was largely guided by Adam's counsels. From his connection with Grosseteste and Simon de Montfort, Adam may be regarded as the intellectual head of the reforming principles in Church and State which prevailed in his day. He was also engaged in organising the teaching and discipline of the University of

Oxford, and his fame as a scholar spread throughout Europe. In 1245 he accompanied Bishop Grosseteste to the Council of Lyons, and on his return had to stay at Nantes to nurse a sick comrade. Grosseteste wrote at once to England for another Friar to be sent out to take his place as nurse, as he was afraid lest Adam should be tempted to join the University of Paris, and so deprive Oxford of his services (Ep. 114). Adam's letters show us a life of varied usefulness. He seems to have possessed a singularly sound judgment and to have impressed all earnest minds. It is noticeable that Adam exercised his influence to restrain the somewhat imperious and passionate nature, which was the chief defect in Earl Simon's character (Ep. 135-140-161). The last years of Friar Adam were disturbed by an attempt to raise him to the Bishopric of Ely. There was a disputed election, the King nominated one candidate, the Monks elected another. The matter was referred to the Pope, and Archbishop Boniface privately urged him to appoint Adam. This stirred the anger of the Monastic orders who mocked at the ambition of a Friar.

Fuller says "I cannot grieve heartily for this Adam's loss of the Bishopric of Ely, because Hugo de Balsham his co-rival got it from him, the founder of Peter House in Cambridge."

Adam's health was declining, and he died before the matter was settled, but he seems to have felt the reports which were spread against him (Ep. 245). The exact time of his death cannot be settled, but it was either late in 1257 or early in 1258. Adam de Marisco bore in his own time the title of *Doctor Illustrio*. Roger Bacon repeatedly speaks of him and Grosseteste as "perfect in all wisdom, the greatest clerks in the world" (Op Tert c 22-23-25). There are attributed to him four books of commentaries upon the Master of the Sentences; a commentary upon Dionysius Areopagita, a commentary upon the song of Solomon, an elucidation of Sacred Scripture, Theological Questions, and *Lectiones Ordinariæ*. They have not been printed.

Another account says :—Anno 1223, Brother Adam de Marisco (or Marsh) went this year also out of our nation. This is the person who was admitted into the order by Brother

Angellus, soon after his arrival at Oxford. Dr. Fuller calls him Adam Marsh, and another author (Warton, *Anglia Sacra*) says, he will add one thing of him for the edification of posterity, which is that Adam de Marisco was famous for both exemplary life, and excellent learning before he changed his state, and was for three years parson of a certain Parish Church called Wirmouth in the Diocese of Durham; but being inspired with an holy hatred of this world, he, of his own free choice, changed the manner of his life and habit, and became a Friar Minor.

He had two brothers Richard and Simon, the former of whom was Archdeacon of Northumberland, 1212-1217, Lord Chancellor 1214-1226, Bishop of Durham 1217-1226; who died at Peterboro', May 1, 1226, from whence his body was brought to Durham for interment in the Chapter House.

[*Historia Anglo-Minoritica*, or the Antiquities of the English Franciscans, p. 24-25; *Eccleston de Adventu Minorum*; *Adæ de Marisco Epistolæ* in *Brewer's Monumenta Franciscana*; *Roberti Grosseteste Epistolæ*, ed Luard; *Chronicon de Lanercost* sub ann 1253; *Matthew Paris* sub ann 1257; *Wadding, Annales Minorum*; *Wood, Antiquitates Univ. Oxon* 1, 72; *Brewer's Preface to the Monumenta* LXXVII-C1; *Fuller, Worthies* iii. 102; *Bishop Creighton, Article in N.D. of Biography*.]

WILLIAM DE DUNELM, OTHERWISE WILLIAM SHIRWOOD, 12 . .?-1249.

Archdeacon of Durham 1219, Master of Univ. Coll. Oxon. He was the founder of University College, Oxford, to which he bequeathed by will 310 marks out of the interest upon which he required that 10 or 12 or more masters should be maintained. About him we glean some scanty information from "The History of his Times," written by Matthew Paris. We know therefore that he was one of a number of famous English Scholars who in the year 1229 migrated from the University of Paris in consequence of a conflict which took place in that year between the Students and the Townsfolk. As his name implies, William of Durham must have been born and bred in that City, and was no doubt educated in it or in the Monastery of Weremouth close by. After leaving Paris we may infer, though it is not positively stated, that he finished his studies at Oxford. In later life he was Rector

of the Church of Weremouth, but he certainly kept up his connection with Oxford, and a deed is preserved in which "by the name of *Wilhelmus de Dunelm dictus Magister*," he appointed an agent to collect for him the interest on monies lent to a Nunnery only 4 miles from Oxford. The actual will is lost, but we know the exact provisions from a report issued in 1280 or 1281 by certain Masters whom the University had appointed to enquire into the manner in which the Testament of Master William of Durham had been carried out. (Wood, *Athenæ*.)

The monies bequeathed by William of Durham to University College, Oxford, were kept in a special coffer, called the chest of William de Durham, which was probably kept in the Priory of St. Frideswyde, since the University until 1320 had no buildings of its own. He enacted by his will that his Scholars should be born in the Diocese of Durham, and his Scholars were known by the name of the Scholars of William of Durham.

Fuller says, "He was Chancellor of Lincoln. In that age the English Clergy did drive a great trade of preferment in France (King Henry the third having large dominions therein); and amongst the rest this William was advanced Archbishop of Rouen, where he died anno Dom 1249."

[Clark, *The Colleges of Oxford*, Methuen 1891; Maxwell Lyte, *History of the University of Oxford*; Smith, *Annals of University College*, 1728, Newcastle; Wood, *Athenæ*.]

ADELMARE OR ETHELMARE DE VALENCE, 1250. *p.m.* WILLIAM DE DUNELM

Bishop of Winchester, 1250-1260, son of Hugh (surnamed Le Brun), Count of the Marches of Angoulesme, who married Isabella, widow of King John, and consequently half-brother of Henry III., and brother of William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke. A Poitevin, like the rest of the Queen's relatives, he shared all their vices, and in all the hatred with which they were regarded by the English whom they oppressed. On the resignation of Nicholas Farnham, Bishop of Durham, January, 1249, King Henry III granted a licence for electing a successor, and importuned the Prior and Convent of Durham to nominate his half-brother Ethelmare (or Athelmare de Valence), but the Convent

declined on account of his youth and want of learning, and elected Walter de Kirkham, Dean of York, on 21st April, 1249.

The benefices (including Wearmouth), possessed by Ethelmare before his election to Winchester, were so numerous and so rich, that his revenue was said to exceed that of the Archbishop of Canterbury. In order to retain them, he was never consecrated Bishop of Winchester; but as Bishop elect duly received the revenues of the See. His violence and rapacity are said to have excited the final storm against the Poitevins; and with his brothers the Lusignans and William de Valence, he was compelled, by a decree of the Parliament called at Oxford in 1258, under the influence of Simon de Montfort, to quit the kingdom. Much of his treasure was stolen at Dover whilst Ethelmare was waiting for a passage. In 1261, he died at Paris whence his heart was brought to Winchester for interment. The half figure in the North Wall of the ambulatory is supposed to mark its resting place.

[Hunt, Article in N. D. of Biography, Vol. 2, p. 286.]

RICHARD DE KIRKHAM, 1252.

Probably a relative of Walter de Kirkham, Bishop of Durham 1249-1260.

JOHN DE ORREBY, OC 1312.

In 1312 he obtained leave from Richard Kellawe, Bishop of Durham to be absent from his Rectory of Wearmouth to prosecute his own affairs.

In 1314, the autumn fruits (tithes) of the living were sequestered by reason of the non residence of the Rector.

William de Norham, chaplain in 1313 to Bishop Kellawe, instructed his sequestrator John de Pollowe, Clerk, to receive the emoluments of the living, which sequestration was released in 1314. Orreby died in 1316. His executors were Robert de Wylugby, Master Richard de Rothewell, Canon of Lincoln, Master William de Pagula, Clerk, and Robert de Guneby.

Probate of his will dated 1st August, 1316.

[Bishop Kellawe's Reg. vol II, p. 807].

WILLIAM DE AYREMINNE OR HEYREMIN, 1316. 25TH JUNE. *p.m.* ORREBY.

Was descended from an ancient family settled at Osgodby, Lincs. He was the eldest of three brothers, of whom Richard obtained many ecclesiastical offices, and Adam was Archdeacon of Norfolk. In early life William was probably a clerk of the exchequer. He sat in the Parliament of Carlisle in 1306-7 as proxy for St. Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury.

Presented to Whitburn by the King, 1312, instituted and inducted 13th June, 1313; resident before 24th June, 1316, and had a dispute with Berald de Farges, Rector before him.

Notary Public, 1313 (see Bishop Kellawe's Reg. Vol. I, p. 359).

One of the Bishop's proxies to attend the King's Parliament, 1313, at Westminster.

In 1316 he was deputed to record the proceedings of the Parliament of Lincoln. On August 19th of this year, he became Master of the Rolls, and he temporarily performed for many years before and after this date the duties of both the keeper of the great Seal, and of the Chancellor. In 1317 he was made guardian of the Jewish Converts' house for life, although previously the office had only been held by the King's pleasure (Tovey's *Anglia Judaica*, p. 222). In 1319 he joined the Archbishop of York (William de Melton), the Bishop of Ely, and other ecclesiastics, who with a force of 8000 men attempted to resist an invasion of the Scots in the North. The army was defeated at Myton,* near the river Swale, with great slaughter. William, together with Mr. John de Papeham, were taken prisoners and were not released for several months. In 1324 he resigned the Mastership of the Rolls to his brother Richard, and became keeper of the King's Privy Seal. In the Church he meanwhile secured much preferment, although he was always manœuvring to obtain more. He was Rector of Wearmouth, Canon of St. Paul's, Lincoln, York, Salisbury, and Dublin, and held in all 12 Prebends in different Cathedrals and Collegiate Churches. In July 13th, 1325, he is said by some authorities to have been staying in Rome, to have there received the news of the death of Salmon, Bishop of

* This battle from the number of clergy present was called "The chapter of Myton," or Milton.

Norwich, and to have straightway obtained the Pope's nomination to the vacant see, regardless of the known intention of Edward II. to bestow the Bishopric on his Chancellor, Robert de Baldock (who was Rector of Whickham, 1313), but there seems little doubt William was living in France at the time, engaged in settling a dispute between the Kings of England and France as to the possession of land in Aquitaine. His conduct of this business appears to have displeased Edward II. who had instructed him to offer certain concessions to France, which he failed to do. He had, however, friends at Rome, who undoubtedly obtained for him the papal nomination in 1325 to the see of Norwich, and he was consecrated Bishop in France, 15th September, 1325, by the Pope's agents, against Edward's wish. In the course of the following year he returned to England, after frequent refusals to answer the King's summons to explain his recent conduct, and appears to have been reconciled to Edward II. in spite of the suspicions with which the Despencers and Baldock viewed him. He vigorously supported Edward III. on the abdication of Edward II. and in 1332 held the office of Lord Treasurer. He died 27th March, 1336, at his house at Charing Cross, near London, and was buried in Norwich Cathedral. The old verdict on his career which stigmatised him as crafty, covetous, and treasonable seems substantially just.

[Foss, Judges of England, III 215 et seq.; Blomefield's Norwich I, 501, Fuller, Worthies, ed Nichols 9-10; Hist. MSS. Com. Fourth Report 381-384-385; Rolls of Parliament, I, 190-298-350-1. Rymer, Foedera, III—IV passim].

JOHN GAETANO ORSINI, 1325. *p. res.* WILLIAM, BISHOP OF NORWICH.

A member of a distinguished family, which included Neapoleo, Orsini, Cardinal of St. Adrian's, and Francis Orsini, Canon and prebendary of Lincoln.

1316. To John Gaetano Orsini (*de filiis Ursi*), of Rome.
7 Id. Sept. Confirmation, at the request of his kinsman Neapoleo, Lyons. Cardinal of St. Adrian's, of the provision made to him (f. 164.) on 2 Id August before the Pope's Coronation, of a canonry of York, with reservation of a prebend (Regesta, vol. 64).

1317. To John, Cardinal of St. Theodore's, who on
3 Kal. Jan. 2 Id. Aug. had provision made to him of a canonry
Avignon. of York, with reservation of a prebend. Dispensation,
(f. 96d.) at the request of his kinsman, Neapoleo, Cardinal of
St. Adrian's, to hold the same, as well as other
benefices not in England. (Regesta, vol. 67).
1322. To Master Neapoleo Orsini (*de filiis Ursi*),
5 Kal. June. papal notary, and the Abbots of Westminster and
Avignon. Stratford. Mandate not to suffer John, Cardinal of
(f. 273 d.) St. Theodore's, to be molested touching his arch-
deaconry of Coventry (Regesta, vol. 73).
1324. To John, Cardinal of St. Theodore's. Indult to
Kal. Mar. visit his archdeaconry of Coventry by deputy for five
Avignon. years and receive procurations (Regesta, vol. 78).
(f. 300.)
1325. To John, Cardinal of St. Theodore's. Provision
10 Kal. Nov. of the Rectory of Wermouth, in the diocese of
Avignon. Durham, void by the consecration of William, Bishop
(f. 50d.) of Norwich (Regesta, vol. 80).
1327. To Arnold de Vernolio, Canon of Wingham.
3 Kal. July. Indult, at the request of John, Cardinal of St. Theo-
Avignon. dore's, papal legate, to enjoy the fruits of his benefices
(f. 36d.) being non-resident for three years (Regesta, vol. 84).
1335. To John, Cardinal of St. Theodore's. Reserva-
5 Id. Jan. tion of a dignity or office in the church of York; he
Avignon. having had provision made to him by John XXII. on
(f. 166.) 2 Id Aug. before the Pope's coronation, with reser-
vation of a prebend. The sacristy of the church,
together with the chapel of St. Mary and the Angels,
being void by the death of John Eusch, was accepted
by the Cardinal's proctor, but the Archbishop gave
it to his kinsman, Thomas de la Mare, between
whom and the Cardinal a question is pending before
the Pope (Regesta, vol. 119).

1335. To Adam, Bishop of Winchester. Mandate, 2 Kal. Dec. at Queen Philippa's request, to give to her chancellor, Avignon. John de Eston, Canon of Salisbury, the church of (f. 54.) Wermouth, in the diocese of Durham, void by the death of John, Cardinal of St. Theodore's, not withstanding that he has the church of Ouston, in the diocese of York, value 40 marks, which, as well as his benefice in Salisbury, he is to resign (Regesta, vol. 120).

The Cardinal was also succeeded in his Canonry of York, and the prebend of Laughton-en-le-Morthen, by William la Zouch, M.A., B.C.L., and in the Archdeaconry of Coventry by Humphrey Hastang.

[Papal Registers II. 133, 167, 221, 242, 247, 258, 311, 516, 524, 534. III, 126.]

JOHN DE ESTON, 1335. *p. m.* JOHN GAETANO ORSINI.

Queen Philippa's Chancellor. Held the living of Ouston in the diocese of York, and a canonry at Salisbury, both of which he resigned for Wearmouth.

Mentioned in William de Newport's will.

[Papal Register, Vol 2.]

WILLIAM DE NEWPORT, 1360-66. *p. m.* JOHN DE ESTON.

Was presented to the Rectory of Arncliffe, in Craven, 11th June, 1349, by Henry, Lord Percy, being then only an Acolyte. He resigned this in 1356. In 1360, he was presented to the Rectory of Bishop Wearmouth, in the County of Durham, which he retained till his death, which occurred in May, 1366, and in which Church he wished to be buried. He probably held other livings at Topcliffe or Spofford in the neighbourhood of the Percies, his first patrons, whom he gratefully remembers in his will. Hedworth and Dalden were men of the Palatinate, and neighbours of the Testator at Wearmouth. The former lived at Harraton, now Lambton, and the latter (who is represented in blood by the Bowes family) resided at Dalden. (Test. Ebor. I, p. 80.)

Will dated at Wearmouth, 1st May 1366, proved 9th May, 1366. In this will he says "I give to the Carmelite Brothers of Allerton a calicem, [chaber] which I bought from the executors of Dominus John de Eston" (who was the previous Rector).

To the poor of Weremouth on the day of my burial ten pounds of corn, in order that 5 wax tapers might be burnt round my body on the day of my burial with six torches.

I give one portiforium [portfolio] for the use of the Choir of Weremouth Church.

I give one white vestment for the use of the High Altar of Weremouth Church, also one golden chalice for use on the High Altar of Weremouth Church, with two silver phials.

Executor of Henry, Lord Percy, who by his will proved in 1351, March 12th, left William de Newport a mare.

DAVID DE WOOLOUR OR WOLLORE, 1366. *p.m.* NEWPORT.

He was connected with the Court, and many years Master of the Rolls ; presented by Edward III. to the church of Bradley, in the diocese of Lincoln, Feb. 13, 1330; to the rectory of Knaresdale, in Northumberland, and again to Bradley, October 19, 1336; to the rectory of Foston, diocese of Lincoln, September 9, 1339. The king likewise gave him the hospital of St. John at Ripon (*sede vacante*), February 3, 1340. On November 19, 1341, he was instituted to the rectory of Marham, Co. Northampton, on the presentation of Richard de la Pole, Knight, and was succeeded, March 15, 1342 (Bridges' Northants, vol. II, p. 519). He received the church of Bledelow, Bucks, from the King, May 7, 1342. In this year Sir Robert Parving, Knight, gave him the rectory of Skelton, in Cumberland, but he did not hold it long. On August 23, 1345, the King appointed him, then his Chaplain, to the prebend of Wisbergh, in Chichester. Having been appointed to the prebend of Studley (according to Torre) March 19, 1345-6, he was instituted the next day to the rectory of Hornsea on the presentation of the King, December 18, 1345, the Abbey of St. Mary at York being vacant. He is said by Newcourt to have had the King's presentation to this prebend, August 9, 1348, but in Reg. Zouche, 223a, we have his collation March 19, 1346-7, in exchange with John le Smale for the church of Elsyng Molars, diocese of London. The King gave him the prebend of Ealdland in St. Paul's, September 22, 1349; the appointment was ratified June 28, 1350, and he perhaps resigned it in 1370. The King

presented him, November 24, 1349, to the church of Elvele, diocese of York. In 1351 he was installed to the prebend of Thorp at Howden (Hutchinson, *Dur. III*, p. 452), and September 19, 1352, the King presented him to the prebend of Fridaythorpe at York, which he held till his death. About July, 1353, he received, with Tho. de Brayton and Andr. de Ufford the custody of the great seal (*Rot. Pat.* 27 Edward III). The King presented him, April 19, 1355, to the church of Rudby, and again to Hornsea, May 1, 1359. In 1360 he was appointed to the prebend of Brampton in Lincoln, which he held eight years. He is described as Canon and prebendary of Studley in 1361. The King preferred him to the great rectory of Leverington, Cambridgeshire, August 23, 1361, and on September 21 following to the almost equally valuable rectory of Somersham, Hants. He was also "parson" of Brington in the latter county, and by the King's license exchanged it with Richard Bedyk for the chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr on Bedford Bridge, September 5, 1366, in which year he was instituted to the rectory of Bishop Wearmouth, Co. pal. Durham. He had a royal license, November 15, 1368, to found a chantry for one Chaplain at the altar of St. Andrew in Ripon Minster. He granted lands to this chantry in 1369, being then Canon of Ripon and York. On December 23, 1370, the Chapter of York gave a receipt for a magnificent black cope, two silver-gilt dishes, etc., by way of his mortuary.

[Fowler, *Memorials of Ripon*, Vol. 2 (Surtees So. Vols. 74 and 78)].

SIMON LANGHAM, 1370. *p. m.* WOOLLOUR OR WOLLORE.

He was Archbishop of Canterbury, Chancellor of England, and Cardinal, and was born at Langham in Rutland. To judge from the wealth which he seems to have possessed, he was probably a man of good birth. He became a monk at St. Peter's, Westminster, possibly about 1335, but is not mentioned until 1346, when he represented his house in the triennial chapter of the Benedictines held at Northampton. In April 1349, he was made Prior of Westminster, and on the death of Abbot Byrcheston on 15th May following, succeeded him as Abbot. He paid his first visit to Avignon when he went to obtain the papal confirmation of his election. He refused the customary presents to a new Abbot

from the monks, and discharged out of his own means the debts which his predecessors had incurred. In conjunction with Nicholas Littlington, his successor as Prior and afterwards as Abbot, he carried out various important works in the abbey, the chief of which was the completion of the cloisters. The skill which Langham displayed in the rule of his abbey led to his appointment as treasurer of England, on 21st November, 1360. At the end of June 1361 the bishopric of Ely fell vacant, and Langham was elected to it, but before the appointment was completed London likewise fell vacant, and he was elected to this see also. Langham, however, refused to change, and was appointed to Ely by a papal bull on 10th January, 1362. He was consecrated accordingly on 20th March at St. Paul's Cathedral by William Edendon, Bishop of Winchester. Although active in his diocese, Langham did not abandon his position in the royal service, and in 1363 was promoted to be Chancellor. He attested the treaty with Castile on 1st February, but did not take the oath or receive the seal till the 19th (*Fœdera*, iii. 687, 689). As Chancellor he opened the parliaments of 1363, 1365, and 1367; his speeches on the two former occasions were the first of their kind delivered in English (*Rot. Parl.* ii. 275, 283). Langham's period of office was marked by stricter legislation against the papal jurisdiction, in the shape of the new act of *præmunire* in 1365, and by the repudiation of the papal tribute in the following year. On 24th July, 1366, Langham was chosen Archbishop of Canterbury, and on 4th of November, received the pall at St. Stephen's, Westminster. He was enthroned at Canterbury on 25th March, 1367. He had resigned the seals shortly after his nomination as Archbishop and before 16th September, 1366.

As primate, Langham exerted himself in correcting the abuses of pluralities. Other constitutions ascribed to him are also preserved; in one he settled a dispute between the London clergy and their parishioners as to the payment of tithe (*Wilkins, Concilia*, iii, 62). He also found occasion to censure the teaching of the notorious John Ball (*Ib* p. 65). He condemned certain propositions of theology which had been maintained at Oxford, and prohibited friars from officiating unless by special licences of the Pope or

Archbishop (Ib. pp. 75, 64). One incident of his primacy which has gained considerable prominence was his removal of John Wiclif from the headship of Canterbury Hall, which his predecessor Simon Islip, had founded at Oxford. Dr. Shirley (*Fascicule Zizaniorum*, pp. 518-28) and others have argued that this was not the famous reformer, but his namesake, John Wycliffe of Mayfield; the contrary opinion is, however, now generally accepted, but the evidence does not seem absolutely conclusive (Lechler, *Life of Wiclif*, i. 160-81, 191-2). On 27th September, 1368, Pope Urban V. created Langham cardinal-priest by the title of St. Sixtus. Edward III. was offended at Langham's acceptance of the preferment without the royal permission, and, arguing that the see of Canterbury was consequently void, took the revenues into his own hands. Langham formally resigned his archbishopric on 27th November, and after some trouble obtained permission to leave the country, which he did on 28th February, 1369. He went to the papal court at Avignon, where he was styled the cardinal of Canterbury. Langham soon recovered whatever royal favour he had lost, and was allowed to hold a variety of preferments in England. He became Treasurer of Wells in 1368, Rector of Bishop Wearmouth, 1370 (*Hatfield's Register*), Archdeacon of Wells from 21st February, 1369 to 1374, and afterwards Archdeacon of Taunton. He also received the prebends of Wistow at York, 11th February, 1370, and Brampton at Lincoln, 19th August, 1372; and was Archdeacon of the West Riding from 1374 to 1376. In 1372, he was appointed by Gregory XI. together with the Cardinal of Beauvais, to mediate between France and England, and with this purpose visited both courts. The mission did not achieve its immediate object, but Langham arranged a peace between the English King and the Court of Flanders (*Fœdera*, iii, 953). In July 1373, he was made Cardinal-bishop of Præneste. Next year, on the death of Whittlesey, the chapter of Canterbury chose Langham for Archbishop, but the court desired the post for Simon Sudbury, and the Pope refused to confirm the election by the chapter on the ground that Langham could not be spared from Avignon; Langham thereon agreed to waive his rights. (*Eulog. Hist.* iii. 339). When in 1376, the return of the papal court to Rome

was proposed, Langham obtained permission to go back to England, but died before effecting his purpose on 22nd July. His body was at first interred in the church of the Carthusians at Avignon; three years later it was transferred to St. Benet's Chapel in Westminster Abbey. His tomb is the oldest and most remarkable ecclesiastical monument in the abbey.

[Walsingham, Hist. Angl.; and Murimuth, Chron., in Rolls Ser.; Wharton, Anglia Sacra, I, 46-8; Le Neve, Fasti Eccl. Angl. ed. Hardy; Dugdale, Monasticon, I, 274; Widmore, Hist. of the Church of St. Peter, pp. 91-101; Stanley, Memorials of Westminster, p. 354; Foss, Judges of England, III, 453-6; Hook, Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury, IV, 163-220; Hatfield, Register; Kingsford, Article, N. D. of Biography, Vol. 32.]

THOMAS DE NEWBY, 1372, *p. res.* SIMON LANGHAM.

Robert de Rouclif, soldier, gives in his will to Thomas de Newby, clerk, 13/4, 1381.

[Test Ebor. Vol. I, page 118.]

ROBERT GEBENENS, 1375.

Occurs 16th June, 1375 (Hatfield's Register). Was a Cardinal priest of the church of the twelve Apostles in Rome (Randall MSS). The value of the living at this time was 200 marks (Fox's Martyrs I, p. 489). This last named authority, says Hutchinson (Vol. 2, p. 281) gives Gebenens (written Gabevan) as Archdeacon of Durham in 1378, but from the Parliament Rolls, 50 King Edward III, anno 1376, it appears that Jacob de Orsini held the office at that time.

"Gebenens" is an adjective signifying "of Geneva" or "from Geneva," and I therefore infer that my Lord Cardinal Robert was a native of that city. This is extremely interesting as the views brought into this country by clerics from Geneva were not always the views of Cardinals.

WILLIAM DE PAKINGTON OR PACKINGTON, 1381.

The Randall MSS. gives his name as William de Packington. There was a William de Pakington, Archdeacon of Canterbury, whose will was dated 22nd October, 1389, and proved at York. (Test. Ebor. I. p. 130.)

He was clerk and treasurer of the household of Edward, Prince of Wales, the "Black Prince," in Gascony. He was, it is believed, a native of Warwickshire where there are two villages named Pakington (Fuller, Worthies ii, 474), though there is also a village with that name on the border of Leicestershire, besides a hamlet in Weeford, Staffordshire. In 1349 he was presented by the King to the Rectory of East Wretham, Norfolk, and in 1377, held the wardenship of the Royal Hospital of St. Leonard, at Derby. Richard II. appointed him keeper of the wardrobe in 1379, and on 6th January, 1381, Chancellor of the Exchequer. He was a Canon of Windsor, and at one time Rector of Ivinghoe, Buckinghamshire, and was presented by the King to the living of Wearmouth on September 20th, 1381, who also appointed him Archdeacon of Canterbury, and on December 28th, he was admitted to the Deanery of Lichfield, which he resigned on 30th April, 1390. He received a prebendary Stall of York in April, 1383, was Dean of the Royal Free Chapel of St. Mary, Stafford, in 1384, and was installed prebendary of Lincoln in October, 1389. Shortly before his death which took place on or before 25th July, 1390, he received from the crown a prebendary Stall in the in the Collegiate Church of St. Edith in Tamworth, Staffordshire, and was also appointed prebendary of St. Paul's London. He wrote a chronicle in French from the 9th year of King John to his own time and dedicated it to Prince Edward, and is said to have recorded the Prince's exploits.

[Leland, *Comment de Script Brit c 402 II 365* ed Hall, and *Collectanea I, 454 sq* (2nd edit.) Bale, *Cat Script Brit cent VI c 68 p 490* (ed 1557) adds nothing to Leland but divides Pakington's Chronicle into two books "The Historia" and the "Acta quinque regum"; Tanner, *Bibl. Brit p 569*; Fuller, *Worthies II 474* ed Nichols; Le Neve, *Fasti Eccl. Angl. I, 41, 562, II, 171, III, 209, 379* ed. Hardy; Thompson, *Chron. Galf. le Baker pp. 183-4*; Hunt, *Article, N. D. Biography, Vol. XLIII, p. 96.*]

ROGER DE HOLME, 1387. *p. res.* PAKINGTON, OR PACKINGTON.

Was successively Rector of Wimbish, Essex; of Wallop, dioc. of Winchester; of Patrington, Yorks, and of Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, Chancellor of St. Paul's, London, appointed prebendary of Kentish Town, in St. Paul's, 21st February, 1390. Canon

Resident in St. Pauls.' Prebendary of Tolleshunt in St. Martins-le-Grand, and of Fountemell in Shaftesbury, Sar. diocese. Priest of the Free Chapel of St. Radegund in St. Paul's. Prebendary of Chisenbury in Sarum; and of Erchisjone in St. Mary, Winchester.

1387. License for the alienation in mortmain by John, 12th Jan. Bishop of Durham, of 15 acres of land in Bishop Wearmouth, of the endowment of the See, to Roger Holme, parson of the church there, of the Bishop's patronage, and to his successors, parsons thereof, in exchange for 15 acres of the glebe of said church to be granted by him to the said Bishop, and his successors.

His will dated 16th December, 1393, was proved 25 June, 1395.

[Hennessy, *Novum Repertorium. Ecclesiast. de parochiale Londinense* p. XXIII; Patent Rolls, Rich. II. 1385-89, p. 270. Vol. IV., p. 199.]

JOHN DE DENHAM, 1399, 18th MARCH. *p.m.* HOLME.

Canon of York.

RICHARD DE HOLME.

Mentioned in Bishop Skirlaw's will as Rector of Wearmouth, and Canon of York, and was probably a relative of Roger de Holme, Rector of Bishop Wearmouth, 1390-1399. He was Warden of King's College, Cambridge, and a useful servant to the State. He is also mentioned in the will of Richard de Ravenser (Test. Ebor. I 405. Test. Ebor. III. 58 note).

The Rotuli Scotiæ contain some curious particulars relative to the career of Richard de Holme as follows, viz :—

In 1409, he was associated with Sir Richard Redman, a Yorkshire Knight, to treat with the commissioners of Scotland, relative to a truce or peace, Henry, Lord Fitzhugh of Ravensworth, being added to the commission. In the same year, the same three were empowered to insist upon the return from Scotland into England of Archibald, Earl of Douglas, an English prisoner. In 1415, the Testator, then described as a Licentiate in

Laws, was again twice a commissioner together with Richard Lord Grey, and Sir Robert Ogle, to treat for a truce on the borders; and in the same year, he was included in another commission with Sir Ralph Eure, and Sir William Claxton, two knights of the Bishopric, and John Huntman, Master in Theology (Dean of Lanchester) to effect an exchange between Murdock, son of the Duke of Albany, and Henry de Percy, grandson of the Earl of Northumberland, the former a prisoner in England, and the latter in Scotland.

In his will, dated at Cambridge, 18th April, 1424, proved at York, 22nd May, 1424, he says, "I wish my body to be buried in my Parish Church of Wearmouth." (Test. Ebor. I, p. 405.)

JOHN DE HENLEE.

Surtees vol. III, page 32, under the list of Rectors of Sedgefield, gives John de Henlee as Rector of Bishop Wearmouth, and Treasurer to Bishop Hatfield's household, also Master of Greatham, 1372, August 28th, *p. res.* Denby, Canon of Westminster, which he exchanged for the Mastership.

Rector of Sedgefield 1361-1380, *p. m.* Grey.

Rector of Houghton-le-Spring 1377-1390, *p. res.* Burstall.

But as his name does not appear in the lists of Rectors at the British Museum, and also at the Record Office, London, I think it is very doubtful whether he was Rector of Wearmouth. Surtees in his list of Rectors of Wearmouth does not include him.

JOHN NEWTON, 1424.

Master of St. Edmund's Hospital, Gateshead, 1405.

Rector of Haughton-le-Skerne, 1408-1410.

Of the Diocese of Lichfield, Priest, Rector of Ash in Essex, 7th February, 1395, and exchanged for St. Benet's, Sherehog in London, to which he was instituted 22nd July, 1396, collated to Houghton-le-Spring, Co. Pal. 1412, and to Bishop Wearmouth, 1424, all three of which (contrary to the Statute) he retained with the Hospital (Reg. Langley).

Rector of Houghton, 1412-1427, *p. m.* Walkington, and Master of Sherburn, *p. res.* Newark, 19th January, 1409-10, collated by Bishop Langley.

He was succeeded in the Rectory of St. Benet's by Thomas Dale, 6th April, 1427; will dated 9th November, 1427, described as "Rector of Houghton" printed in Surtees' Society, Durham Wills, vol. ii, p. 77.

By his will he directs that his body should be buried in the choir of Houghton, or in the Hospital of Sherburn.

"Item lego domino Ricardo Elvet decano Leycestr, unum librum vocatum." "Crisostimum super Mattheum."

William Tart, Rector of Whickham was one of his executors.

He was a bad man, and by granting cōrrōdies, annual pensions, and other iniquitous practices, he almost ruined the Hospital Estate, and shamefully suffered the buildings and outhouses to go to decay. He seems to have been a favourite with Bishop Langley, who connived at his faults.

[Hutchinson's Durham II, 592.]

R. DE ELVET, 1426. *p. m.* NEWTON.

One of the founders of the chantry of St. John the Baptist and St. John the evangelist in St. Oswald's Church, Durham, in 1402.

24 To Richard de Elvet, clerk, Thomas de Claxton, Bishop John de Kelynghall, John de Eggelscliff, chaplain, Langley and Alan de Heydon, chaplain; pardon for the (A.D. 1430). acquisition by them, from Gilbert de Elvet, of land in Stockton, Darlington, Durham, and Wolsingham, and for granting portions thereof to Matilda, widow of the said Gilbert, with remainders over; and license to John Aslakby, son and heir of Alice, widow of John Aslakby, to hold the same.

He was also Dean of St. Mary's, Newark in Leicester, in 1401, and is mentioned in the will of his predecessor at Bishop Wearmouth.

[Surtees' Durham; 33rd Report of Deputy-Keeper of Public Records, App. I. p. 182.]

THOMAS LEYS OR LYES, 1431, 3RD DECEMBER, *p. m.* ELVET.

Vicar-general to Bishop Langley, Dean of St. Andrew's, Auckland, from 1409 to 1431.

Rector of Whitburn, 9th December, 1409, which he resigned in 1410, for Haughton-le-Skerne, which he resigned in 1415.

[Surtees' Durham.]

GEORGE RADCLIFFE OR RETCLIFFE, 1483.

Believed to be a relative of George Radcliffe, Rector of Haughton-le-Skerne, 1415-1450.

Died 1494.

RICHARD NYKKE OR NIX, LL.D. 1495, DECEMBER 23RD,
p. m. RATCLIFFE, OR RETCLIFFE.

R. Nykke was born in Somersetshire, 1447, being son of Richard Nykke, and Joan (Stillington) his wife. He received his education at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and at Oxford and Bologna, and became LL.D. In 1473, he was Rector of Ashbury, Berks; in September, 1489, prebendary of Yatton in the Cathedral of Wells, with the Rectory of Cheddon in his native county, and in 1490 he received by royal patronage, the living of Chedzoy. He became Archdeacon of Exeter, 3rd February, 1491-2, but resigned within a year to become Vicar general to Fox, bishop of Bath and Wells, and on the 10th July, 1494, became Archdeacon of Wells, and on the 30th, of the same month prebendary of Fridaythorpe in the cathedral of York. On the 15th February, following he was constituted Vicar general in spirituals to the Bishop of Durham (Fox) (with whom Nykke was Vicar general at Bath and Wells).

1497, July 3rd, Dispensation from Rickard Nykke, Vicar general of Richard (Fox) Bishop of Durham, for Sir William Eure, Knight, and Constance his wife, who have married although twice related in third degree. Issued by Julian the Cardinal, September 15th, 5th, Alexr. vi Reg. Fox at Durham, 13 a.b.

On 23rd December, 1495, he had the Rectory of Bishop Wearmouth. He was official of the Consistory Court, Durham, with

the office of keeper of the Great Seal during pleasure, and occurs 25th March, 1497 (Rot. A. Fox. No. 8) and the last time, 12th November, 1479 (Rot. A. Fox. Int. No. 38, 39). He was appointed Canon of Windsor, 29th November, 1497, and then or soon afterwards became Registrar of the Order of the Garter, and Dean of the Chapel Royal. On 2nd October, 1499, he became Rector of High Ham, Somerset, and held the living until he was promoted to the Bishopric of Norwich, March 1500-1. In 1505 he had a general pardon. Whilst Bishop of Norwich, he displayed great activity, and some cruelty in suppressing heresy. He endeavoured to extend his spiritual jurisdiction over the Mayor of Thetford, fell into a *præmunire*, was imprisoned in the Marshalsea, and fined 10000 marks, but at length had a pardon from Parliament, and the fine was returned to him, and it is said that with part of this money, the glass windows of King's College Chapel in Cambridge were purchased.

In 1534 he was very infirm and almost blind, refused help, and was pronounced contumacious. He began, it is said, a correspondence with the papal court; but as he was unable to write the assertion is probably false. He died on 14th January, 1535-36, was buried under an Altar Tomb on the south side of his Cathedral. This Bishop who is represented to have been a man of vicious life, nevertheless, rebuilt the roofs of the north and south transept aisles of his Cathedral, and founded three fellowships in Trinity Hall, where his exequies were annually celebrated. Arms:—Or, on a chevron between three leopard's heads, Gules, a cinquefoil of the field.

[Cooper, *Athenæ Cantab.* vol. i. 56; Wood, *Ath. Oxon*; ed Bliss, ii, 744; Strype, *Memorials* i, 11, 84, iii, 1, 571; Burnet, *Hist. Reform*; Blomefield, *Norfolk* ii, 52, iii, 543; Le Neve, *Fasti*; Ellis, *Letters* (3) ii, 86; Univ. and Coll. Doc. i, 159; Wright, *Mon. Lett.* 4; Stat. 25 Hen viii, c 29; Churton, *Lives of Smyth and Sutton*, 218-250-256; Giustinian, *Despatches*, i, 307-309; Hutchinson, *Durham*, i, 466; Archbold, Article in *N.D. of Biography*, XLI, 74.]

RICHARD WYATT, CLERK, 1502, APRIL 8TH.

pr. per. Hen. VIII sed. vac.

WILLIAM CARTER, CARTHER OR CAWTHOR, S.T.P. 1546, JULY 1ST.

William Carter, S.T.P., Rector of Redmarshall, 1544-6; appointed Rector of Bishop Wearmouth, 1st July, 1546, which he resigned in 1548; Archdeacon of Northumberland, 3rd November, 1558. He was deprived in 1560 and sentenced to remain at Thirsk, or within ten miles, on account of his recusancy. Died at Mechlin in Brabant, 1578.

[Reg. I, Dean and Chapter, Dun. fo. 108; Hutchinson, Durham, ii, 287; Strype, Eccles. Mem., p. 241, Strype, Ann. I, p. 275.]

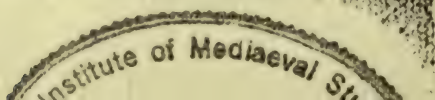
THOMAS PATTENSON, CLERK, 1548, *p. res.* CARTER, CARTHER,
OR CAWTHOR.

A native of Northumberland, graduated in arts, and was fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. He was one of the proctors of the University, 1500-1, and proceeded B.D. 1503. In 1506, he was sent by the University to Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, on the subject of a controversy with the townsfolk. In June, the same year, he, with others, acted as arbitrators between the University and the Prior and the Convent of Barnwell. In 1523 he proceeded D.D. He was no doubt preferred in the Church, and it is probable that he was Vicar of Aldbury in Hertfordshire. In 1544, he founded a scholarship in Christ's College, reserving the patronage to himself for life, and vesting the same after his death in the Dean and Chapter of Durham. He also gave money and books to Pembroke Hall. He was Rector of Bishop Wearmouth, 1548-60; and appointed Will Symson, Clerk, his curate, 1st April, 1548.

[Hawes and Loders, Framlingham, 221; Cooper, Ann. of Camb. i, 256, 282, 283; Newcourt, Repertorium, i, 792; Univ. and Coll. Doc. i, 202; Cooper, Ath. Cant. 535; Reg. 8. Dean and Chapter Dun. fo. 108; Surtees i, 231.]

ADAM HALLYDAY, OR HOLYDAY, S.T.B. 1560. *pr.* REG. ELIZ. *sed. vac.*

Adam Holyday was installed 3rd January, 1560, to the 11th stall at Durham, on the death of Mr. Jo. Henshaw. He was presented by Queen Elizabeth, *sede vacante*, and admitted by Dr. Watson and Dr. John Crawforth, who were guardians of the



Spiritualties of this See (of Durham) by a commission from the Chapter of York, that See being then vacant by the deprivation of the Archbishop [Nicholas Heath,] and the Dean being abroad in foreign parts. The same year the Queen presented him to the Rectory of Bishop Wearmouth; and in 1561, he was appointed by the Chapter to collect the Queen's tenths, etc. (Hutchinson).

Mentioned in Bishop Barnes' visitation, 1578.

William Fuyster, curate, no license.

William Shipperson, parish clerk.

Rudolph Shipperdson, Richard Burdon, Thomas Burdon, guardians. [Churchwardens.]

It is remarkable, that Holyday, as well as Adam Shepherd of the 8th stall, and Stevenson of the 9th stall, were admitted by commission from the chapter of York; this must have been owing to the difficulties of those times. The Queen had deprived the Archbishop, and Tunstall was dead, and the Chapter here obnoxious to the Queen, and probably fearful of doing anything that might create dispute with the Chapter of York, it was complied with as a compromise on both sides (Hutchinson).

Died early in 1590.

[Sur. Soc. Vol. 22.]

TOBIAS MATTHEW, S.T.B. 1590, 28TH MAY. *p.m.* HALLYDAY,
OR HOLYDAY.

He was son of John Matthew of Ross, Herefordshire, and his wife Eleanor Crofton of Ludlow, and was born at Bristol, 1546. His eldest son, who was at Oxford University embraced the Catholic faith, and became a Jesuit. He, Tobias Matthew, received his early education at Wells and matriculated at Oxford as a probationer of University College in 1559. In February, 1561, he was a member of Christ Church, from whence he took his B.A., 11th February, 1563-4, M.A., 25th June, 1566, ordained the same year, and on 2nd November 1569 he was unanimously elected Public Orator of the University and held the office till August, 1572. Rector of Algarkirk, Co. Lincoln, 1571. In 1570, he was appointed a Canon of Christ Church; on 28th November, 1572 Archdeacon of Bath, and Chaplain in ordinary to the Queen.

On 15th May, 1572, Prebendary of Teynton Regis in the Cathedral of Salisbury. On 17th July, 1572, he was elected President of St. John's College. A member of Gray's Inn, 1575. In 1576 he was appointed Dean of Christ Church and resigned the headship of St. John's, 8th May, 1577. He took the degree of B.D. 10th December, 1573, D.D. June, 1574. On 14th July, 1579, he was nominated Vice-Chancellor of the University by Lord Dudley, Earl of Leicester; then Chancellor, Canon of Wells, 1578. In June, 1583, he became Chanter and Precenter of Salisbury, but resigned in the following February. He was installed Dean of Durham, 31st August, 1583, and resigned the Deanery of Christ Church early in 1584. He was inducted as Rector of Bishop Wearmouth on 28th May, 1590. In 1595 he was promoted to the Bishopric of Durham, vacant, on Matthew Hutton, his predecessor, on 25th March, 1595, being appointed to the Archbishopric of York; Matthew's appointment having received the Queen's assent on April 7th, he was consecrated on Palm Sunday, April 13th, enthroned on the 22nd, and received restitution of his temporalities on the 29th. He was an able controversialist, and an eloquent preacher, and much respected in private life. In 1596, he was one of the commissioners appointed to settle disputes on the Scottish Borders. In 1603, he met James I. at Berwick, and attended him to Durham; and in the same year he demised Norham Castle, Norhamshire and Islandshire to the King, who immediately granted Norham to the Earl of Dunbar. This property was never regained by the See, but as some compensation, Durham House in the Strand (London), was at this time restored to it.

On 18th April, 1606, he was appointed Archbishop of York, and was translated on the 26th July, on the death of Matthew Hutton whom he had succeeded at Durham. He was given the custody of the Lady Arabella Stuart, and it was from his house that she escaped in June, 1611.

He died at Cawood on 29th March, 1628, was buried in the Lady Chapel in York Minster, where his tomb stands (the effigy now separate) on the south side of the Presbytery. When Dean of Durham he preached 721 sermons, when Bishop 550, when

Archbishop of York, up to Trinity Sunday, 1623, 721—in all 1992. He married Frances, daughter of William Barlow (d. 1568) some time Bishop of Chichester, and widow of Matthew Parker, second son of the Archbishop of that name. She died 10th May, 1629. She was one of four sisters, all of whom married Bishops. Among their children they had Sir Tobie, the brilliant courtier, diplomatist and writer, born 3rd October, 1577, at Salisbury. Two younger sons John and Samuel and two daughters. His portrait in the Hall of Christ Church, Oxford, shows him as a small meagre man, with moustache and beard turning grey. One authority says his original name was Williams.

[For the degrees and university offices held by Matthew the Reg. of Univ. of Oxford, ed. Boase and Clark (Oxford Hist. Soc.); For later life: St. John's College MSS.; Wood, Ath. Oxon; Fuller, Church History; Godwin, De Præsulibus Ang.; H. B. Wilson, Hist. of Merchant Taylors' School; Granger, Biog. Hist.; Camden, Britannia; Le Neve, Lives of Bishops since the Reformation; Thoresby, Vicaria Leodiensis, p. 155 sq. (largely from the Archbishop's manuscript diary); The Calendars of State Papers afford many illustrations of the Archbishop's political and private life; Hutton, Article in N.D. of Biography, XXXVII, 62.]

FRANCIS BURGoyNE, S.T.B. 1595. APRIL. *p. res.* MATTHEW S.T.B.

Was collated to the Rectory of Bishop Wearmouth April 1595; and instituted a Prebendary of the 8th stall Durham Cathedral on May 6th, 1617; and was Archdeacon of Northumberland 13th Sept. 1621; all of which he retained until his death in 1632 or 1633. He was also at one time Rector of Spofforth, Co. York.

He was one of the proxies mentioned in the commission for inthronization of Bishop Neile the 13th Oct. 1617, in which he is expressly called a canon of Durham. His dividend was paid him by William James, treasurer, Michaelmas 1633, so he survived that time (Grey's MSS).

The following extracts from the Bishop Wearmouth Parish Registers probably relate to his family :—

1624. Francis Burgoyne s. of Mr. George Burgoyne
Dec. 5. of Warmouth, baptized.

1633. Mr. George Burgoyne and Magdalen Nuby
Aug. 8. both of this Parish, married.

1634. Frances d. of Mr. George Burgoyne of Sunder-
Oct. 19. land, baptized.

1635. Mr. George Burgoyne of Sunderland, Alder-
May 27. man, buried.

1641-2. John Baggs and Magdalen Burgoyne both of
Feb. 17. this Parish, married by licence.

Walter Marshall signs as Curate. 1621.

Richard Hicke „ „ „ 1630.

JOHN JOHNSON, A.M. 1632, 25 FEB. *p.m.* BURGOYNE.

Johanes Johnson hujus (Ecclesiæ pastor) parochiæ Rector
Sepultus fuit.

Appointed to Bishop Wearmouth by Thomas Morton, Bishop
of Durham, 25th Feb., 1632, which he held till his death in
November, 1643.

His curate from 1640 to 1643 was Robert Grey, afterwards
(1652-1704) Rector.

[Randall, MSS; Bishop Wearmouth Parish Registers.]

CHRISTIAN SHERWOOD, S.T.P. 1643-4, 20TH JANUARY, *p.m.* JOHNSON.

Vicar of St. Oswald's, Durham, December 20th, 1631;
appointed Rector of Bishop Wearmouth, 20th January, 1643-4;
was ejected in 1646 by the Commonwealth, and a Puritan divine
named William Johnson intruded. Sherwood died in 1652.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, A.M. (AN INTRUDER) 1646.

August 29th, 1650. Mem. that whereas the Parsonage-house
of Bishop Wearmouth was in the year 1646 defaced and exceed-
ingly ruined by armies, William Johnson, admitted at that time
to the Rectory, hath since disbursed considerable sums of money
to make the same habitable: In all £41 8s. od.

Johnson held a court 23rd Oct., 1650.

[Garbutt, Sunderland, 181.]

SAMUEL HAMMOND, D.D. 1651. (A SECOND INTRUDER).

He was born at York and married at Ryton, Co. Durham, April, 1651, to Margaret, a daughter of Mr. Justice Ogle, of Eglingtonham.

By an order of the Common Council, dated 1652, November, 5th, Hammond was appointed to preach at St. Nicholas, Newcastle-on-Tyne on Sunday afternoons, and to lecture on Thursdays at a salary of £100. He was of the sect called "The Congregational Judgement." The saints of former times were not acknowledged by them, and they always spoke of the Parish Church as "Nicholas Church." The manuscript life of Ambrose Barnes recorded that "Mr Hammond was a butcher's son of York, but raised the meanness of his birth by the eminency of his qualifications."

When at King's College, Cambridge, he was servitor to Dr. Samuel Collins, (1576-1651,) Professor of Divinity, and by the Earl of Manchester's interest obtained a fellowship in Magdalene College. Sir Arthur Haselrigge (governor of Newcastle) took him into the north of England as his Chaplain, and he settled for some time as Minister in Bishop Wearmouth, held a court there—the Rectors being lords of the Manor—on 19th August, 1651, but removed a few months afterwards to Newcastle. At the Restoration he was ejected from his charge at Newcastle, and retired to Hamburg as Minister to the Society of Merchants there. Lord Chancellor Hyde objected to this, and he had to go to Stockholm, then to Danzig, and finally to London, taking up his abode at Hackney. He died 10th December, 1665.

[Palmer, Nonconformists' Memorial, III, 76; Mackenzie, Newcastle, I, 282; Brand, Newcastle, I, 307; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Welford, Men of Mark, II, 426-32; Bayne, Article in N.D. of Biography, XXIV, 250.]

WILLIAM GRAVES, CLERK, 1654 (A THIRD INTRUDER).

EJECTED 1661.

Held Courts 5th Dec., 1654; 26th April, 1660.

Mr. William Graves, Parson of this Parish of Bishop Wearmouth, and Mrs. Hannah Sangar, daughter of Mr. Gabrill Sangar, minister of St. Martins-in-the-Fields, Mar., 6th Dec., 1657. Married at Bishop Wearmouth.

[Surtees, Durham, I, 231.]

ROBERT GREY, S.T.P. 1652. APRIL 1ST. *p.m.* SHERWOOD.

Was a son of Sir Ralph Grey of Horton and Chillingham and half-brother of William, Lord Grey of Wark; educated at Northallerton, Newcastle-on-Tyne and Christ's College, Cambridge; curate at Wearmouth, 1640-43; originally collated by Bishop Morton (who was then deprived by the Parliament and living at Easton-Mauduyt in Northamptonshire) 15th March 1652; and held his first Court on 2nd June, 1661.

He was collated to the prebend of the 8th stall in Durham Cathedral, May 10th, 1652 (but not instituted until Nov. 2nd, 1660), which he held till his death.

His Parsonage home being greatly injured in the turbulent times, Grey was obliged to rebuild the front of it. In July, 1660, he was made Bachelor of Divinity at Cambridge and in the following September he was made D.D., both by mandamus.

He was never married and was found dead in his study on 9th July, 1704, aged 94, and was buried at Wearmouth.

[Surtees, Durham, I, p. 231; Raine, North Durham, 330.]

JOHN SMITH, S.T.P. 1704, 28TH JULY, *p.m.* GREY.

He was born 10th November, 1659, at Lowther, Westmoreland, the eldest son of the Rev. Wm. Smith, M.A., rector of that parish, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Giles Wetherell, Esq., Mayor of Stockton, by his wife Anne, sister of Sir George Marwood of Little Busby, Yorks, 1st. Baronet. He was educated by his father at Bradford, Yorkshire, under Christopher Ness or Nesse, where he made little progress, and subsequently at Appleby School, whence he was admitted to St. John's College, Cambridge, on 11th June, 1674. He distinguished himself at College, where he graduated B.A., 1677, M.A., 1681, and D.D., July, 1696, and was, on leaving St. John's, ordained Deacon and Priest by Archbishop Richard Sterne. In July, 1682, he was admitted a Minor Canon of Durham, and shortly afterwards collated to the curacy of Croxdale, and on 1st July, 1684, to that of Witton Gilbert. From 1686 to 1689, he acted as Chaplain to Lord Lansdowne, the English Ambassador at Madrid. In 1694, he was appointed domestic Chaplain to Nathaniel Crewe, who

in the following year collated him to the rectory and hospital of St. Edmund's at Gateshead; and on 25th September, 1695, to the 7th prebendal stall in Durham Cathedral (the only instance of a Minor Canon becoming a Prebendary). In 1699 he was made treasurer of Durham, to which the Bishop added in July 1704, the rectory of Bishop Wearmouth. He rebuilt the rectory at a cost of £600, and restored the chancel of the church at a cost of £200, but he spent the larger portion of his time at Cambridge, labouring at an edition of Bede's "History," which he did not live to complete. In 1713 his health began to fail, and he died at Cambridge on 30th July, 1715. He was buried in the chapel of St. John's College, where a monument was erected with an inscription by his friend, Thomas Baker (1656-1740), the historian of the college. He married in 1692, Mary, eldest daughter of William Cooper, of Scarborough, who gave his daughter a portion of £4500; by her he had, with four other sons, George (1693-1756), who inherited his father's scholarly tastes, and brought out from his materials in 1722, the "*Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ Gentis Anglorum Libri Quinque, auctore Venerabili Bæda. . . cura et studio Johannis Smith, S.T.P.,*" Cambridge University Press, fol., which was admittedly the best of the older editions of Bede. Besides some published sermons, John Smith projected a History of Durham, and furnished some materials to Bishop Gibson for his edition of Camden, and to James Anderson (1662-1728) for his "Historical Essay" in 1705.

[Le Neve, *Fasti*, III, 315; *Biographia Britannica*; Nichol, *Lit. Anecd.* I, 233; Hutchinson, *Durham*, II, 254, 442, 588; Surtees, *Durham*, I, 231, II, 119, 371; Nicholson, *Letters*, I, 224; Chalmers, *Biogr. Dict.* 28, 119; Allibone, *Dict. of English Lit.*; Seccombe, Article in the *N. D. of Biography*, XLIII, 76.]

JOHN BOWES, S.T.P., D.D., 1715, AUGUST. *p.m.* SMITH.

Was the 5th son of Thomas Bowes, of Streatlam, Esq. (who died 7th September, 1660), and his wife Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Anthony Maxton, B.D., and Prebendary of Durham, Rector of Wolsingham, Chaplain to Charles I.; and brother of Sir William Bowes, M.P. for the county of Durham. B.A. Trinity College, Cambridge, 1680; M.A., 1684; D.D., 1698; incorporated

13th November 1705; Rector of Wycliff, Yorks, 1691; and of Elwick, 1701, *p.m.* Beaumont, which he resigned for Bishop Wearmouth, 1715; Canon of Durham 1696; Prebendary of 1st Stall, collated 1st May, installed 2nd May, 1712; of the 5th, 1696, collated 23rd March, installed 21st April. He was appointed to Bishop Wearmouth, August, 1715, inducted 6th September; and held the living until his death on 14th January, 1721-2. In 1718 he presented a silver cup to the Church.

He expended in rebuilding and ornamenting his Prebendal house about £1000, towards which he had an allowance of wood from the chapter, to the value of £250.

Was buried in Durham Cathedral, 16th January, 1721-2, and is described in the Cathedral Registers as "Dr. John Bowes, Prebendary."

He was never married.

He left money in his will to build the Almshouses on Wearmouth Green.

[Foster, Alum. Oxon.; and Index Ecclesiasticus.]

JOHN LAURENCE, 1721. A.M. *p.m.* BOWES.

A native of Stamford Baron, Northants. He was entered at Clare College, Cambridge, 20th May, 1665; B.A. 1668, Fellow of Clare; Prebendary of Sarum and Chaplain to the Bishop of Salisbury, Rector of Yelvertoft, County Northampton; and of Bishop Wearmouth, 1721, until his death on 18th May, 1732.

One of his daughters, Penelope, married John Pemberton, of Bainbridge Holme; his youngest daughter, Eleanor, married Edward Dale, of Tunstall; another daughter, Elizabeth, married John Goodchild, of Pallion Hall. He was author of (1) "The Clergyman's Recreation, showing the pleasure and profit of the Art of Gardening," 1714, 4th edition, 1716; (2) "Christian Religion the best friend to Civil Government," a sermon, 1717; (3) "Christian Morals and Christian Prudence," 1717; (4) "A new system of Agriculture," 1726; (5) "Paradice Regain'd, or the Art of Gardening," a poem, 1728, a poor piece of versifying which is doubtfully attributed to Laurence; (6) "On enclosing Commons," 1732.



REV. JOHN LAURENCE, A.M.

It is said that Bishop Talbot gave him the choice of either Bishop Wearmouth or Haughton-le-Skerne.

His only son, the Rev. John Laurence, Rector of St. Mary's, Aldermanbury, was Curate of Bishop Wearmouth under his father from 1729-1730.

[Garbutt, Sunderland; Watkins, Article in N.D. of Biography, XXXII, 206.]

WADHAM CHANDLER, M.A., 1732, MAY. *p.m.* LAURENCE.

A younger son of Dr. Edward Chandler, Bishop of Durham (a native of Ireland), by Barbara, eldest daughter of Sir Humphrey Briggs; and was educated at Eton and Clare Hall, Cambridge.

He was Rector of Bishop Wearmouth, May, 1732, Rector of Washington, July, 1733, both of which he resigned in Aug., 1735, for the Mastership of Sherburn Hospital, *p. res.* Rundle (he resigned the living of Washington the day of his appointment).

He was Spiritual Chancellor Sept. 25th, 1731; Prebendary of the 12th Stall, installed 21st July, 1735, both of which he held till his death.

He died at Aix in France, June 2nd, 1737, without issue and was buried May 29th, 1738, in the Galilee Chapel, at Durham Cathedral, and is thus described in the Cathedral Registers, "Wadham Chandler Spiritual Chancellor and Preb. of this Church."

His brother Richard was his successor as Spiritual Chancellor, 1737-1769.

Grey's Notes, MSS., quoted by Hutchinson, Vol. II, p. 244, says Robert Stillingfleet, M.A., Rector of Ryton, etc., "held Bishop Wearmouth after the death of Mr. Laurence till Mr. Wadham Chandler was of age to take it."

[Randall MSS; Hutchinson, Durham, II, 277.]

HENRY BLAND, 1735, AUGUST, *p. res.* CHANDLER.

Born 1703, elder son of Dr. Henry Bland, Dean of Durham, 1728-1746, Canon of Windsor, and Provost of Eton College, by his wife Anne daughter of Peter Hudson, Alderman and J.P. of

Doncaster, by his wife Ursula, daughter of Robert Wildbore of Arksey near Doncaster. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, matric. 11th July, 1722, Christ Church, aged 19; B.A., Corpus Christi College, in 1726; he obtained an honorary degree of M.A. at Cambridge; Prebendary of Lincoln; and Rector of Gadway, 1731; Rector of Washington; and Bishop Wearmouth, August, 1735; installed in the 6th Prebend of Durham, 2nd August, 1737; D.D., 1747; died 7th May, 1768, worth £80000, all of which went to his sisters. His epitaph was written by Dr. Lough, Bishop of Oxford.

H. S. E.

HENRICUS BLAND, S.T.P.,

Henrici Bland, S.T.P.,

Hujus ecclesiæ nuper decani,

Filius natu maximus:

Vir excellenti ingenio præditus;

Et, quot eo Patre natum, eodem Præceptore institutum, decuit,

Eximie eruditus:

A Reverendo admodum Patre

EDUARDO CHANDLER, Episcopo Dunelmensi,

Ecclesiarum de *Washington* et *Weremouth* Episcopi

Rector Constitutus A.D., MDCCXXXV.

etc. etc.

He was buried in Durham Cathedral in the northern part of the Nine Altars, May 12th, 1768, aged 65.

One of his curates was the Rev. Robert Chicken, who died 1743, a brother of Edward Chicken, the author of the "Collier's Wedding."

[Foster, Alum. Oxon.; Hutchinson, Durham, II, 250; Registers of Durham Cathedral, 124.]

WILLIAM RADLEY, M.A., 1768. SEPT, 8TH, *p.m.* BLAND.

B.A. Trinity College, Cambr., 1740; M.A. 1744; ordained Deacon by Richard Reynolds, Bishop of Lichfield, 24th May, 1741; Priest, at Durham Castle Chapel, by Martin Benson, Bishop of Gloucester, 16th Oct., 1743; took the oaths and instituted to Ingram, 26th Dec., 1746; on 8th Oct., 1755, he was licensed to serve the Cure of St. Hild's, in South Shields, and to

receive a salary of £40 per year by quarterly payments ;
Lecturer of St. Hild's 27th July, 1758, to 29th July, 1762 ;
collated to Whickham, 1763, Oct. 14th. A dispensation was
granted on Aug. 22nd, 1768, to hold two livings, and on the 8th
of the following month he was collated to Bishop Wearmouth.
He held the living of Ingram until his death, as his successor
Nathaniel Clayton was appointed in 1776. He held a lease
from the Dean and Chapter of a farm in South Shields (formerly
Ann Coatsworth's). He was Rector of Bishop Wearmouth
from 1768 to his death in 1775, and was buried there in the
Chancel, but the gravestone was afterwards removed, and is
now covered by the pulpit base. The inscription on it was :—

Here lieth interred
the Body
of the Revd. William Radley,
A.M., Rector of Bishop Wearmouth,
Who departed this life
Nov. 19th, 1775,
Aged 56.

[Visitation Returns, 1774 ; Graduati Cantabrigiensis ; Book of Subscriptions, Auckland Castle ; Bishop Trevor, Act Books, Auckland Castle ; Randall MSS. ; Institution Books in the Record Office, London ; Auckland MSS. at Auckland Castle.]

HENRY EGERTON, D.D., 1776, *p. m.* RADLEY.

Oriel College, Matric. 12th June, 1746, aged 17, B.A. 1749 ;
M.A. 21st February, 1752 ; Rector of Whitchurch, Salop ;
Archdeacon of Derby, residentiary of Lichfield, and Prebendary
of Home in York Cathedral, which he resigned in May, 1773 ;
Prebendary of the second stall at Durham, 1773-1795.

On a Table Monument in St. Giles' Church, Durham :—

Here lie the remains of / Henry Egerton, / Prebendary of
Durham, / A bountiful friend to the poor of this City. / He was
son of / the Honourable and Right Reverend / Henry Egerton,
D.D., / Lord Bishop of Hereford, / and brother of the Right
Reverend / John Egerton, LL.D., / Lord Bishop of Durham. / He
died on the 28th day of February, 1795, / in the 66th year of his
age. / And of Annabella relict of the said / Henry Egerton,

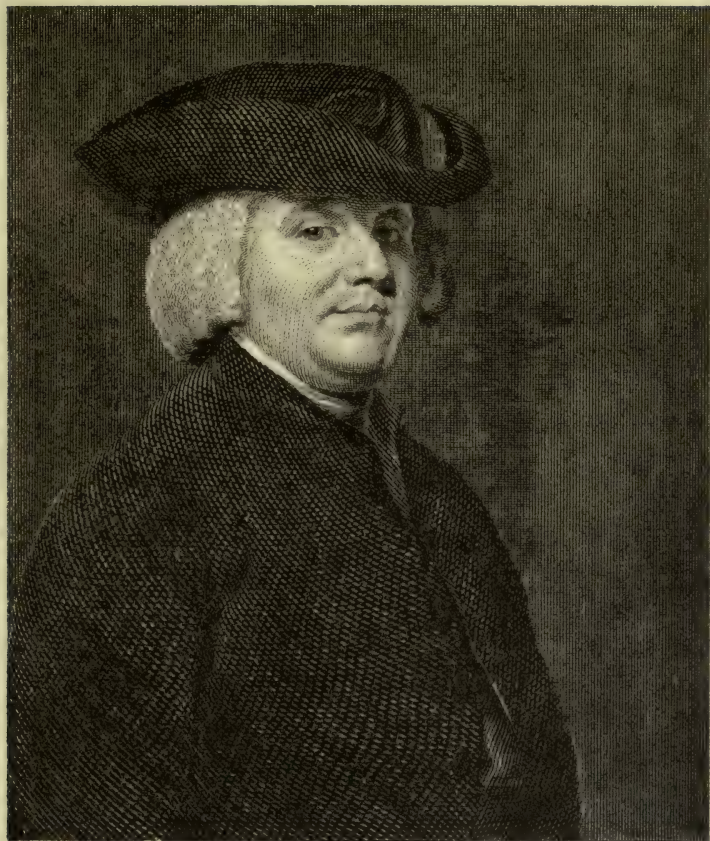
daughter of / John Lowther, M.D., brother of / Sir Wm. Lowther of Swillington / in Yorkshire, Baronet. / She died 20th of February, 1803 / in the 74th year of her age.

[Foster, Alum. Oxon. ; Hutchinson, Durham, II, 230.]

WILLIAM PALEY, 1795, APP. 9TH AND IND. 14TH MARCH, *p.m.* EGERTON.

Born at Peterborough in July, 1743, and baptised in the Cathedral on 30th August following, was the eldest child of William Paley, who was a Minor Canon of Peterborough Cathedral, which he resigned on being appointed Head Master of the Giggleswick Grammar School. William was educated at his father's school ; and on 16th November, 1758 he was entered as a sizar at Christ's College, riding to Cambridge with his father. He fell off his pony seven times on the road, his father only turning his head on such occasions to say "Take care of thy money, lad." He returned to his home, and was sent to learn mathematics under William Howarth at Topcliffe, near Ripon.

In October 1759, he began his residence at Christ's ; on 5th December, and was elected to a scholarship appropriated to Giggleswick School ; on the following day to a Foundation Scholarship and a Mildmay Exhibition, and on 26th May, 1761, to a Scholarship founded by a Mr. Bunting. He graduated B.A. January, 1763, and was Senior Wrangler of the year. Afterwards for 3 years as an usher in an Academy at Greenwich, under a Mr. Bracken, and while there he became Curate to John Hinchliffe, then Vicar of Greenwich. He continued to officiate there, although he left his school to become tutor to the son of a Mrs. Orr. On 24th June, 1766, Paley was elected Fellow of his College and came again into residence. He was ordained Priest in London by Bishop Terrick, on 21st December, 1767. Anthony Shepherd, College Tutor, was made sole Tutor in 1768 ; but entrusted his duties as a lecturer to Paley and his friend John Law. Paley lectured upon metaphysics, morals, and the Greek Testament, while Law took the mathematics. They raised the reputation of the College by their lectures, and were officially appointed Tutors on 13th March, 1771.



WILLIAM PALEY D.D.

Paley became one of the Preachers at Whitehall in 1771 and continued till 21st April, 1776.

On 8th May, 1775, he was presented to the Rectory of Musgrave, Cumberland, worth about £80 a year, by the Bishop of Carlisle; on 6th June, 1776, he was married to Miss Jane Hewitt, daughter of a Spirit Merchant at Carlisle; and finally left Cambridge for Musgrave. He had been prælector in his College, 1767-9, Hebrew Lecturer (probably a sinecure) from 1768-1770, and Taxer in the University, 1770-1.

Paley tried farming on a small scale by way of recreation. He failed, however, to pay his expenses, and gave it up. By the end of 1776 he received the Vicarage of Dalston, Cumberland, worth £90 a year, and in 1777, the Vicarage of Appleby, worth £200 a year, resigning Musgrave. In 1780 he was installed a Prebendary at Carlisle, worth an income of £400; and in Aug., 1782, resigned Appleby on becoming Archdeacon in succession to his friend John Law. The archdeaconry was a sinecure, the usual duties being performed by the Chancellor. The Rectory of Great Salkeld, worth £120 a year, was annexed to it.

At the end of 1785 Paley became Chancellor of the diocese; and in 1789, Bishop Yorke of Ely, offered him the Mastership of Jesus College, Cambridge, which however he declined. In May, 1792, he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle to the Vicarage of Addingham, near Great Salkeld, worth £140 a year. In 1793 he vacated Dalston for the Vicarage of Stanwix, near Carlisle. He had, he said, three reasons for changing: Stanwix was nearer his house in Carlisle, was worth £50 a year more, and his "stock of sermons was recurring too rapidly." In August, 1794, Bishop Porteus, who had been a fellow of Christ's College with him, gave him the Prebend of St. Pancras in the Cathedral of St. Paul's, worth about £150 a year, and which did not involve residence. In January, 1795, Bishop Pretymann gave him the Sub-Deanery of Lincoln, worth £700 per annum, when he resigned his Prebend and Chancellorship at Carlisle. He held the Archdeaconry till May, 1805. He performed his exercises for the D.D. degree at Cambridge directly after his institution at Lincoln. Before he had left Cambridge, Bishop

Barrington of Durham, offered him the Rectory of Bishop Wearmouth, then valued at £1200 a year, for which he vacated Stanwix and Addingham.

Paley lived from this time in Bishop Wearmouth, except during his three month's annual residence at Lincoln. He avoided all trouble about tithes, which he had described in the "Moral Philosophy," as "noxious to cultivation and improvement," by granting a lease for life to the land owners. He congratulated himself upon avoiding the risks of collection, though at some diminution of income. His first wife died May, 1791, and he married, secondly, on 14th December, 1795, Miss Dobinson, of Carlisle. He lived comfortably and hospitably, and amused his neighbours by his peculiarities of horsemanship in the park behind the Rectory.

He acted on the Commission of the Peace, and is said to have shown himself irascible in that capacity. An attempt to limit the number of licenses to public-houses, in which his brother magistrates failed to support him, brought him some trouble.

He died on 25th May, 1805, leaving "a very competent fortune" and was buried in Carlisle Cathedral on 4th June by the side of his first wife. He left four sons and three daughters. A tablet was placed to his memory on the east wall of the Cathedral, and since, a very handsome carved stone pulpit has also been erected in the same building, as a memorial of his life and work.

In March, 1896, a brass tablet to the memory of Dr. Paley, was erected on the south wall of the Chancel in Bishop Wearmouth Church. It is in Latin, commemorative of the life and work of Dr. Paley, the composition of the Very Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Dean of Llandaff, and Master of the Temple, who at the request of the Bishop of the Diocese, Dr. Westcott, undertook to provide the epitaph.

Paley's Works are :—1. A Defence of the "Considerations on the Propriety of requiring a Subscription to Articles of Faith" [by Bishop (Edmund) Law], anon. 1774. 2. "Observations on the Character and example of Christ, and an appendix on the

Morality of the Gospel," annexed to Bishop Law's "Reflections," 1776. 3. "Caution recommended in the Use and Application of Scripture Language," visitation sermon preached at Carlisle on 15th July, 1777, Cambridge, 1777, again, 1782. 4. "The Clergyman's companion in visiting the sick," attributed to Paley, is merely a reprint of an old compilation. 5. "Advice addressed to the Young Clergy of the Diocese of Carlisle" (ordination sermon on 29th July, 1781), 1783. 6. "A distinction of Orders in the Church defended upon Principles of Public Utility" (preached at Dublin on the consecration of the Bishop of Clonfert, on 21st September, 1782), 1782. 7. "Principles of Moral and Politic Philosophy," 1785. A seventeenth edition of this appeared in 1809. An edition with notes by A. Bain, appeared in 1802, and one, with notes, by R. Whately, in 1859. An "Analysis" by G. V. Le Grice reached a fourth edition in 1822. The chapter on the British constitution was reprinted separately in 1792. 8. "The Young Christian instructed in Reading and in the Principles of Religion; compiled for the use of the Sunday Schools in Carlisle." A charge of plagiarism was made against this by J. Robertson, author of a spelling-book from which Paley had appropriated passages. Paley's clever and amusing answer is given by Meadley and in Nichol's "Anecdotes." 9. "Horæ Paulinæ"; or the Truth of the Scripture History of St. Paul evinced by a Comparison of the Epistles which bear his name, with the Acts of the Apostles and with one another," 1790. A sixth edition appeared in 1809, editions, with notes, etc., by J. Tate, by T. R. Birks, and by J. S. Howson appeared in 1840, 1850, and 1877 respectively. A German translation was published in 1797. 10. "Charge to the Clergy of the Diocese of Carlisle," 1790. 11. "Reasons for Contentment; addressed to the labouring Part of the British Public," 1793. 12. "Memoir of Bishop Edmund Law," in Hutchinson's "History of Cumberland" (1794) and the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and reprinted, with notes by Anonymous, in 1800. 13. "A View of the Evidences of Christianity," 1794. A fifteenth edition appeared in 1811; editions with notes by T. R. Birks, R. Potts, and R. Whately, appeared in 1848, 1850, and 1859 respectively. An "Analysis" first published at Cambridge in 1795, went through several editions, and others

have since appeared. Rhymes for all the authors quoted in the first eight chapters" was published at Cambridge in 1872, and an analysis, with "each chapter summarised in verse," by A. J. Wilkinson, in 1792. 14. "Dangers incidental to the Clerical Character" (sermon at St. Mary's Cambridge, on 5th July, 1795), 1795. 15. "Assize Sermon at Durham," 1795. 16. "Natural Theology; or Evidence of the Existence and Attributes of the Deity collected from the Appearances of Nature," 1802, a twentieth edition appeared in 1820. "Natural Theology," published 1835-9, includes Paley's "Natural Theology" in vols. ii and iii, with notes by Lord Brougham and Sir C. Bell. The other volumes are dissertations by Brougham. An Italian translation appeared in 1808, and a Spanish in 1825. 17. "Sermons on Several Subjects," printed in obedience to the Author's will, for distribution among the inhabitants of Bishop Wearmouth. A surreptitious reprint induced Paley's executors to publish this, and to hand over the proceeds to charities. Other sermons were added in E. Paley's edition of his works. 18. "Sermons and Tracts, 1808, contains Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15. 19. "Sermons on Various Subjects," edited by E. Paley, 1825. The first collective edition of Paley's works appeared in 8 vols. in 1805-8; one by Alexander Chalmers appeared in five vols. 8vo, in 1819; one by R. Lynam in 4 vols, 8vo, in 1825; one by Edmund Paley in 7 vols., 8vo, in 1825, and again in 4 vols. in 1838; and one by D. S. Wayland in 5 vols. in 1837. A one-volume edition was published in 1851.

[A life of Paley, in *Public Characters*, 1802, 97-127; Aikin's *General Biography*, 1808, vii, 588-92; a careful *Life* by G. W. Meadley, his "Constant Companion" at Bishop Wearmouth, was published in 1809, and a second edition, enlarged, in 1810; a longer *Life*, by his son Edmund, was prefixed to the edition of his *Works*, in 1825. Other lives—as that in Chalmers, one by Lynam prefixed to works in 1823, and one by D. S. Wayland prefixed to works in 1837, depend upon Meadley. *Universal Magazine* for 1805, ii, 414, 509, by 'a pupil' probably W. Frend; *Monthly Review* for 1827. Stephen, *Article in the N. D. of Biography*, XLIII, 101-7.]

ROBERT GRAY, 1805, 17TH JULY, *p.m.* PALEY.

Was the son of Robert Gray, a wealthy London silversmith, and born there 11th March, 1762; educated at Eton, and matric. at St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, 30th June 1780, aged 18, where he graduated B.A. 1784; M.A. 1787; B.D. 1799; and D.D. 1802; Vicar of Farringdon, Berks; Rector of Crayke, Yorks, 1800-5; Prebendary of 7th Stall of Durham, 1804, which he held until his death; Rector of Bishop Wearmouth, 1805, until his elevation in 1827 to the Bishopric of Bristol.

In 1796, he was appointed Bampton Lecturer.

He married first, Sophia, fifth daughter of Mr. Robert Wharton Myddleton, of Old Park, Co. Durham, and niece of Mr. Richard Wharton, M.P. for the City of Durham. He had by her a son named Robert (who died 1st September, 1872) who was Vicar of Stockton, 1845-1847, and afterwards first Bishop of Capetown, 1847. In the Durham Cathedral Registers we find the burial of one of his children:—"Buried 1812 April, Edmond, son of Rev. Robert Gray, Prebendary of the 7th Stall, and of Elizabeth his wife, aged 4 days, born April 2nd, died April 6th.

He married secondly, Elizabeth, sister of Alderman Camplin, of Bristol. His eldest daughter by his first wife Elizabeth, married in November, 1821, George Isaac Mowbray, Esq., of Yapton House, Sussex (G. I. Mowbray was buried in Durham Cathedral, 1823, July 2nd). She died in 1823, February 18th, aged 31, and was buried in Durham Cathedral at the birth of her only child Elizabeth Gray, (M.I. Nine Altars) late the widow of the Right Hon. Sir John Robert Mowbray (formerly Cornish) Bart. M.P. for Oxford, who sat for Durham City 1853-1868.

He died at Rodney House, Clifton, on September 28th, 1834, aged 72, and was buried in the graveyard attached to Bristol Cathedral. A half-length portrait of him, in his episcopal robes, painted by Wright and engraved by Jenkins, was published in 1833. A marble monument by Edward H. Bayly, R.A., was erected in the Cathedral by the clergy and laity of Bristol. It has a good medallion likeness. And a large memorial window, with an inscription, was erected by his family in the chancel of Almondsbury Church, near Bristol.

He presented to Bishop Wearmouth Church a Silver Plate for bread.

Whilst he was Bishop of Bristol in 1831, the great riots of Bristol occurred. The Palace was destroyed and the Chapter Library burnt with all the records of the Cathedral.

His principal works are :—1. "A key to the Old Testament and Apocrypha" which went through 7 or 8 editions, 1790. 2. "Discourses on various subjects illustrative of the evidence, influence and duties of Christianity," 1793. 3. "Letters during the course of a tour through Germany, Switzerland and Italy in the years 1791, 1792, and 1794. 4. "Sermons on the principles upon which the Reformation of the Church of England was established," 1796. 5. "Religious Union," 1800. 6. A Dialogue between a Churchman and a Methodist," 1802, 5th edition, 1810. 7. "The Theory of Dreams," 2 vols., 1808. 8. The Connexion between the Sacred Writings and the Literature of Jewish and Heathen Authors, particularly that of the Classical ages," 2 vols. 1816; 2nd ed. 1819.

[Gent. Mag. 1834, new ser. ii, 645; Annual Register, 1834, lxxvi. Chron. 242; Brit. Mag. 1834, vi, 583; Cat. of Oxford Graduates 270; Gloucestershire Notes and Queries, iv, 4; Pryce, Hist. of Bristol, 91, 112, 114, 566; Lowndes, Bibl. Man., Bohn's ed. ii, 930; Life of Robert Gray, Bishop of Cape Town, i, 4, 30, 33; Brockie, Sunderland Notables, 319. Blacker, Article in N. D. Biography XXIII, 16, 17.]

GERALD VALERIAN WELLESLEY, 1827, JAN. 1. *p. res.* GRAY.

His father was Garrett Wellesley, 1st Viscount Wellesley, of Dangan, 1st Earl of Mornington, who married 1759, February 6th, Anne, daughter of Arthur Hill, 1st Viscount Dungannon, by whom he had—1. Richard Colley, Marquis of Wellesley. 2. William Wellesley Pole, Baron Maryborough. 3. Arthur, Duke of Wellington. 4. Gerald Valerian (1770-1848), Prebendary of Durham, and 5. Henry, 1st Baron Cowley. Their sister married first, the Hon. Henry Fitzroy, and secondly, Charles Culling Smith.

He was M.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, 1792 (as Wesley), ordained Deacon, 8th December, 1793, Ely; and

Priest, 21st December, 1794, Lincoln. He held the following preferments:—

Rector of Beachampton, Bucks., instituted 21st Dec., 1794, ceded 1798.

Vicar of Hampton-on-Thames, Mddx., instituted 3rd Oct., 1798, ceded 1803.

Rector of Staines, Mddx., instituted 1st or 4th Mar., 1799, ceded 1809.

Vicar of Chaddleworth, Berks., instituted 18th Oct., 1803, ceded 1805.

Rector of St. Luke's, Upper Chelsea, instituted 14th Aug., 1805, ceded 1832.

Vicar of West Ham, Essex, instituted 16th Jan., 1809, ceded Nov. 1809.

Rector of Thesfield, Herts., instituted 9th May, 1822, ceded Nov. 1832.

Rector of Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, instituted 1st Jan., 1827.

Prebendary of Neasdon in St. Paul's, 7th Nov., 1809, ceded Nov., 1827.

3rd Canon of St. Pauls, 8th Dec., 1808, to Nov., 1827.

Prebendary of Westminster Abbey, 26th June, 1802, to Nov., 1809.

Prebendary, 5th Stall, Durham, 18th July, 1827.

He had dispensations from the Archbishop of Canterbury:—

1.—25th February, 1799, to hold Vicarage of Hampton (valued at £180) with Vicarage of Staines (valued at £200). The livings being not more than 8 miles apart.

2.—12th August, 1803, to hold Vicarage of Staines (valued at £250), with Vicarage of Chaddleworth (£150). Not more than 30 miles apart.

3.—24th June, 1805, to hold Vicarage of Staines (valued at (£300), with St. Luke's, Chelsea (£500). Not more than 20 miles apart.

4.—5th May, 1809, to hold Rectory of St. Luke's, Chelsea (£500) with Vicarage of West Ham (£800). Not more than 14 miles apart.

He married 2nd June, 1802, Emily Mary, eldest daughter of Charles Sloane, first Earl Cadogan, and had three sons and four daughters.

He was Chaplain in Ordinary to the King. Dr. Charles Manners Sutton, Archbishop of Canterbury, conferred on him the degree of D.D. by warrant dated 27th February, 1810.

Hon. and Rev. Gerald Valerian Wellesley, 1827, D.D., gave two new bells, December, 1829. Inducted 1827, June 17th, brother of the Duke of Wellington, Prebendary of the 5th Stall, 1827.

He died 21st October, 1848, at his house in the College, Durham, aged 71.

[Gent. Mag. 1848, II, 649-50; Canterbury Act Books, Lambeth Palace Library; Foster, Index Ecclesiasticus; Hennessy, Novum Repertorium.]

JOHN PATRICK EDEN, 1848. *p.m.* WELLESLEY.

Son of Thomas Eden, of the Bryn, Glamorgan, Secretary to the Governor of Ceylon, and Deputy Auditor of Greenwich Hospital, by his wife Frances Eliza, daughter of the Hon. John Rodney.

Was born 6th July, 1813; educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; graduated B.A., 1836; M.A., 1840; ordained Deacon, 1836; Priest, 1837; Hon. Canon of Durham, 1847; Rector of Bishop Wearmouth, 1848-1864; Rector of Sedgefield, 1864-1885; Proctor in Northern Convocation, 1866-1880; Rural Dean, 1854-71.

He married 3rd May, 1850, Frances Catherine, daughter of Col. Henry Stobart. She died 11th September, 1898.

One of their sons is John Henry, late Lieut-Colonel in the Yorkshire Regiment, and now Chief Constable of Durham; another son is George Rodney, born 1853, Bishop of Dover, 1890, Bishop of Wakefield, 1897.

He died 6th May, 1885.

WILLIAM COCKIN, M.A., 1864, *p. res.* EDEN.

He was the eldest son of Richard Cockin, of Portsmouth, Hants., armiger, educated at Winchester College and Brazenose College,

Oxford, where he matric. 25th May, 1831, aged 18; B.A., 1835 (being 2nd class Lit. Hum); M.A., 1841, Head Master of the Grammar School, Kidderminster, 1843-51; Rector of St. George's, Birmingham, City, 1851-1864.

He married Frances Selina Browne by whom he had issue. 1. William, Vicar of Medomsley. 2. Richard, killed in the Basuto War, 1880 (Officer in Yeomanry), 3. Charles, Vicar of Etton, near Beverley. 4. John, Chaplain in Indian Establishment, and Archdeacon of Lucknow. 5. George, Coalmine Surveyor at Rugeley, Staffs. 6. Frank, Farmer in Africa. Selina married Rev. J. Richardson. Agnes. Mary.

He was appointed to the living of Bishop Wearmouth, 1864; Hon. Canon of Durham, 1867; Rural Dean, 1865-83; Examining Chaplain to Dr. Baring, Bishop of Durham, 1864-79.

In 1883 he resigned the living of Bishop Wearmouth owing to declining years and ill health, and went to live at York, where he died in 1889. He was buried in Bishop Wearmouth Cemetery. In the Chancel of Bishop Wearmouth Church there is a brass tablet to his memory. There is a window erected to the memory of his wife in Bishop Wearmouth Church, and a brass tablet in Christ Church, Sunderland.

ROBERT LONG, 1883. *p. res. COCKIN.*

Son of Edward Long, he was born at Marham, in Norfolk. Matric. at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, in 1852; took the B.A. degree as 18th Wrangler in 1856; elected Crosse University Scholar 1856, and Fellow of his College in 1859; M.A. 1859. He was ordained Deacon, 1856; Priest 1857, London; Curate of St. George, Bloomsbury, 1856-1859; Secretary to the Church Missionary Society, 1859-1864.

Vicar of St. Simon, Upper Chelsea, 1864-73; Vicar of Erith, Kent, 1873-4; Vicar of St. Andrew, Auckland, with St. Anne and St. Philip, 1874-83; Surrogate Dio. Dur., 1874; Hon. Canon of Durham, 1879; Proctor in Northern Convocation, 1880-82; Archdeacon of Auckland, 30th November, 1882; Chaplain to the Bishops of Durham, 1879-1903; Rural Dean of Wearmouth, 1896.



MONKWEARMOUTH CHURCH.

SOME SAXON REMAINS AT MONKWEARMOUTH CHURCH.

BY JAMES PATTERSON.

Read on April 1st, 1901.

It is not my intention in this paper to speak of the history of St. Peter's Church, but merely to give a more or less imperfect account of the Saxon work which remains with us to this day.

I deem it advisable, however, to say something of the original plan of the Church as built by Benedict Biscop in A.D. 674, if only that we may the more readily understand the portions of his work still remaining.

In The Venerable Bede's "History of the Abbats of Wermouth and Jarow" is a most interesting record of the building of the Monastery and the Church dedicated to St. Peter. The Church of St. Mary, thought to have been a circular building, and probably of timber with a thatched roof, was perhaps originally erected as a temporary church for the use of the Monks and the workmen employed on the stone church of St. Peter's, or it may have been part of an earlier foundation in Wearmouth, which existed under the superintendence of St. Bega, who had previously founded St. Bees, in Cumberland, and which derived its name from her residence there. The abbess afterwards removed to Hartlepool where she founded a nunnery.

The erection of the Church of St. Peter's marked an epoch in Church building, as it was the first Church of any importance in England to be built of stone, and, small as it was, the cost at that period would be relatively speaking enormous, and it was due to the fact that Biscop was "a Minister of King Oswin, and by his gift, enjoyed an estate suitable to his rank" (Bede, Giles' translation, p. 81), an estate he nobly sacrificed to the service of God, that it was possible for it to be built of anything but the usual timber and roof of reeds.

Both Churches were in use in A.D. 716, at the time of the departure of the aged Abbot Ceolfrid on his last journey to Rome, as Bede has left us a very touching account of his farewell. "Early

in the morning of the 4th of May, after Mass had been sung in the Church of the Blessed Virgin Mother of God, and also in the Apostle Peter's, and all present had received the Holy Communion, the Abbat girded himself for his pilgrimage." (Bede p. 98.) What a moving description is given of his last farewell at the river side "when they exchange again, midst their tears, the kiss of peace, and all bow the knee whilst he prays aloud." (Bede p. 98.)

Picture to yourselves the contrast between the aspect presented then at the river side, so wild and desolate, and thickly wooded, with the river far spreading and choked with sand banks, and the crowded and busy scenes in the shipyards of the present day with the river so strictly confined to its proper channel! We naturally suppose the departure would be from the Monkwearmouth shore, probably near the present Ferry landing.

The Church of St. Mary has long ago perished, and not a vestige of either it or of the Monastic buildings remain to give us any idea of their appearance.

This statement is however doubted by some, as on the south side of the Churchyard and abutting on to it is a very old building, used as a stable I believe, and this has been claimed as having been a portion of the lost Church of St. Mary's. In support of this statement is a tradition that in the 14th Century the remains of the Church of St. Mary were used as a barn. *

Against this may be pointed out that Bede makes no mention of the building of St. Mary's as I think he certainly would have done if, like St. Peter's, it had been built of stone; instead of this he speaks of "a Church in the Roman style." (Bede, p. 86.)

Bede tells us that at the Monastery and Sister Church of St. Paul's at Jarrow there were 600 Monks and Students.

The Monastic buildings at Wearmouth must also have been very extensive as we read that Scholars flocked from all parts of

(*) In the Calendar of the Papal Registers, Vol. 1, p. 548, appears "A Relaxation of one year and forty days of enjoined penance to penitents who visit the Church of St. Mary, Wermuthe, in the diocese of Durham on the feasts of the Blessed Virgin, in their octaves, and on the anniversary of the dedication." This is under date of 1292, which shows positively that the Church was standing at this time.

Christendom attracted, no doubt, by the collection of pictures, the rare and valuable manuscripts, and the great number of "relics of Christ's Apostles and Martyrs, all likely to bring a blessing on many an English Church" (Bede, p. 87), which the indefatigable Biscop had brought home from his many journeys to Rome. The pictures were hung round the Chapel of our Lady, and across on "boarding placed from one wall to the other," and on the walls of St. Peter's, so, to quote Bede again, "that all who come into the Church, however ignorant, might be able whichever way they looked to contemplate the ever-lovable countenances of Christ and his Saints, though it were but in a picture." (Bede, p. 88.)

The Church after many vicissitudes of fortune which I have no time to speak of to-night, was restored in 1875, and, in my opinion, in anything but a kindly way, and without much real reverence for the original work. It is true every effort was made to spare Biscop's work but the effect, for instance of the new gable end in conjunction with the grey old tower is very painful.

At this restoration the foundations which were left showed that the original building had been 68 feet long by 22 feet 8 inches wide (outside measurements), a harmonious arrangement, the length being three times that of the width; most likely this arrangement would be carried further by the height being the same as the width. This oblong erection comprised the nave or main building, but Bede speaks of a porch at the east end, and of another at the west end, the latter of which he calls a "Porch entrance." I assume that the eastern porch was really the chancel and, as he uses the word in the plural, there were probably "Side Chapels," as we now call them. Bede speaks of this eastern porch as the "Sacrarium" and as the burial place of Abbot Sigfrid, who died in 689, "after he had passed through the fire and water of temporal tribulation" (Bede p. 94), and whose bones were afterwards taken up and buried in the same chest, but separated by a partition, as those of Abbot Eosterwine, who died in 685, from a pestilence, and reverently laid within the Church near the body of St. Benedict.

The eastern porch is gone, but the western one still remains with its archway beneath which, more than thirteen centuries ago, would walk the Venerable Bede as a little boy, the noble Biscop and other Abbots, with John the Precenter, who introduced the Gregorian Chant into England. This porch was exactly half the width of the nave, and had an "upper chamber" as indeed had also the eastern one, as mentioned by Bede, and both undoubtedly were the work of Biscop. But the porch remaining with us is apparently only a portion of the original, and the entrance would be from the north and south sides, the present entrance being to another chamber, perhaps a baptistry. Whether it had a square or semicircular end we have no means of knowing.

It is considered very doubtful by those who are competent to judge, if the other part of the tower which rises from the "upper chamber" is the work of Biscop. The position of small windows in the western wall point to it as not being part of his original plan, but it is of course possible that Biscop might have added it himself at a later time, but it is generally believed to belong to a date subsequent to the conquest. It bears a strong resemblance to that of St. Benet's at Cambridge.

This entrance is now covered by a rather unsightly glass case, but the preservation of its snake carvings from the weather makes this an unfortunate necessity.

At the west entrance of the tower we have something altogether unique in stone carving—at each side there being two very curious snakes with beaks strangely intertwined (see fig. 1). As far as I know there is nothing quite like these in any other Church. At Escombe Church, one of the oldest Churches in this county, and claimed to be the best preserved Roman building in England, with the one exception only of that at Bradford-on-Avon, there are very similar interlacing bands on a sculptured fragment. At the Church of Lastringham and again at Hackness are remains of carved work which suggest these monumental snakes.

On the outside of the tower there is a string course consisting of a band of stone with cable mouldings, with similar vertical lines

SAXON STONES IN MONKWEARMOUTH CHURCH.



FIG. 1.



FIG. 2.

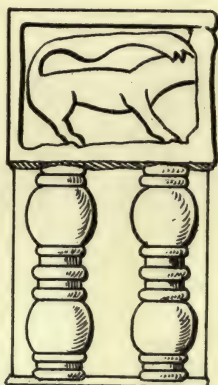


FIG. 4.



FIG. 3.

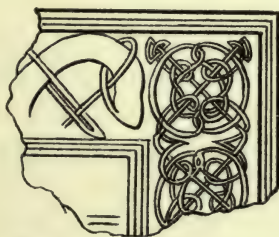


FIG. 6.

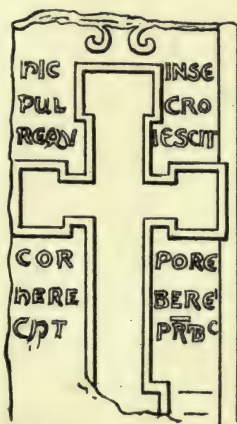


FIG. 5.

which divide it into panels. These panels have been filled in with figures of animals in low relief (but now almost illegible), of a somewhat grotesque character; one may be taken for a pig or a bear, not improbably the latter, which it resembles the more, as bears were possibly still to be found in the dense forest, which Bede tells us covered the country between the Wear and Tyne. Some of the others might have been intended for puppies or lambs. The fondness which the Pictish stone masons at that period had for ornamenting their buildings with representations of animals is well known as is also their skill in doing so. The fondness *for* doing so may be seen at Monkwearmouth but the skill *in* doing so is conspicuous by its absence as these carvings are crude in the extreme (see fig. 2 and 3).

In the wall of Grimstone Church, near Malton, is a similar panel and I have noticed a good specimen in the Churchyard at Staindrop; no doubt there are great numbers of similar examples scattered about the north.

I have seen it stated that carvings, or figures in Church windows, of a sheaf of corn, a pig, and a lamb, are emblematical of the three sources from which the clergy procured their tithes. This may possibly help to explain the meaning of these rude sculptures in this old Saxon tower, the sheaf of corn having been worn away by the hand of time and the surviving figures left to represent the lamb and the pig.

Ornamented string courses were very common in Northumbria, but these were not by any means confined to Saxon work, for many early Norman Churches have similar bands, generally more rich and more elaborate than those of the Saxons. In the Norman Church at Dalmeny, near the Forth Bridge, is a beautiful string course of leaves; and at Barton-le-Street, near Malton, there is a fine decorative one round the interior some five or six feet from the ground.

Above the carving of the snakes on each side of the western porch rise twin balusters (see fig. 4). About 18 or 20 of these balusters are preserved in the vestry, and at Jarrow about the same number was found built into the wall at the restoration of

that Church. The use for so many of these is at once apparent, for four would be needed for each doorway of a similar character to that in existence, and many would be needed for windows, as doubtless the same style as the two left in the west wall would be carried out along the sides of the nave. Suppose there were six windows on each side, and two at each end, these would make sixteen, to which add four for each archway, and we soon arrive at the large number of forty balusters in this single Church. Presuming the windows in the sides of the nave were the same as those in the west end, the Church would be badly lighted, and a large number of candles would be a necessity.

These Saxon balusters are not uncommon in England; the largest are said to be in the Transepts of St. Albans, and are claimed as the original work of Offa, King of Mercia, about 793. And close at hand may be mentioned those in the Belfry windows at Billingham Church, near Stockton-on-Tees, where there is also some interlaced ornament.

The arrangement of the Balusters in the windows of this west wall is quite unique, there being nothing like it in England.

I am sorry I am unable to give a drawing of these windows, but they are very high up and most difficult to see.

I have found fault with the restorers of 1875, but they deserve every praise for their care in preserving all the odd pieces of stone work which were found then and for building them into the walls of the Vestry, so that they are secured for all time, and safe from that particular kind of Antiquary who is ever on the prowl as a picker up of unconsidered trifles.

Amongst other treasures in this collection are two fine statuette lions about 18 inches long. They are of Romanesque style and present the appearance of each being in a cage, two sides of which are solid and two are open, a column at the open end supporting its roof. The sketch (see Fig. 4) shows one of the lions on the longer side of the cage, the narrower portion of which is occupied by the beast's head.

At the western porch the capitals surmounting the balusters and snake scrolls are of plain stone, but the size of these plain stones is almost identically the same as that of the lions; the natural supposition is therefore that these lions formed the capitals of another porch of the Church. A pair of these lions with their faces looking towards the nave would have a striking effect.

Similar lions used as capitals are now in existence at St. Benet's, Cambridge, and they were frequently used on the continent at an early date, and represented the Roman style which Benedict adopted.

The tombstone preserved in the Vestry (see fig. 5), was found face downwards at the time of the excavations necessary in 1866 to re-open the West Porch, which for so many years had been buried in ships' ballast.

It is commonly supposed that this Archway had been buried for centuries, but this is an error, as a print dated 1779 shows the arch covered to about two-thirds only. In this drawing the Church is seen standing on a hill (and not in a hollow as at the present time), with but one house near, and the sea plainly visible from the Churchyard. These excavations were carried out under the personal superintendence of some of the members of the Northumberland and Durham Architectural and Archæological Society, and it was due to one of these gentlemen that the tombstone referred to escaped destruction. A workman actually had his pick raised to strike it when the late Mr. George Cooper Abbs, the well known Cleadon Antiquary, seized the man's arm, and saved the relic for us.

As is seen by the sketch it is a fine piece of work, the cross standing out in bold relief. The inscription is "Hic in Sepulcro requiescet corpore Hereberecht P.R.B." which is "Here in the Sepulchre rests in the body the Priest Hereberecht" or Herbert, as we would now say.

A very casual examination will show it has not all been done by the same artist. The first lines are evidently the work of the

original designer showing that the stone had been prepared in a time of leisure to be ready, "in stock" we would now say, for use when required, and so when the Priest Hereberecht died the Monks had to content themselves with the work of a local stonemason to complete the lettering, which he did in an inferior manner, for not only is the work of a comparatively poor order, but the shape of the letters vary, notably the "e." I am unable to make out the meaning of some odd letters at the end, but it looks as if there had been a previous inscription imperfectly erased.

The style of lettering, and the wording of the epitaph point to an early date. The epitaph on Archbishop Theodore ran, "Here rests with his body the sacred Prelate," and on Wilfrith the founder of Hexham Abbey, "Here Wilfrith the great Prelate rests in the body." Both of these were contemporaries of Biscop, so it is extremely likely this stone was made in or about the time of Biscop himself.

I have kept for the last the description of a fragment of one of the most beautifully carved stones of its kind. It is a small corner piece, only about twelve inches each way, and of a yellowish tint. The great interest in this fragment is not so much its own beauty, great as that is—as because of the resemblance of its ornamentation to that of one of the greatest treasures in the British Museum, the Lindisfarne Gospels (see fig. 6).

Canon Browne (now Bishop of Bristol) in a pamphlet privately printed some 25 years ago, and to which I am indebted for help in compiling this paper says, "No one can turn over the pages of that marvellous volume in its home in the British Museum, noting the stains of salt water from its immersion in the sea, when the Monks fled before the Danes with the body of St. Cuthbert, without feeling a special thrill when he comes to the last page and reads the record of the names of those who wrote it, and beautified it and made a case for it."

The following is a translation of this record:—"Eadfrith, Bishop of the Lindisfarne Church [was] he [who] at the first wrote this book in honour of God and St. Cuthbert, and all the Saints in

common that are in the island. And Ethilwald, Bishop of the people of the Lindisfarne Island, made it firm on the outside, and covered it as well as he could. And Billfrith, the anchorite, he wrought in smith's work the ornaments that are on the outside, and adorned it with gold, and also with gems, overlaid with silver, unalloyed metal. And Aldred, an unworthy and most miserable priest, with the help of God and St. Cuthbert, glossed it above in English, and made himself familiar with the three parts : Matthew's part for God and St. Cuthbert ; Mark's part for the Bishop ; and Luke's part for the brotherhood, and eight oras* of silver for his admission ; and St. John's part for himself, and four oras of silver [deposited] with God and St. Cuthbert ; to the end that he may, through God's mercy, gain admittance into heaven, and on earth happiness and peace, promotion and dignity, wisdom and prudence, through St. Cuthbert's merits. Eadfrith, Ethilwald, Billfrith [and] Aldred made and adorned this gospel book for God and St. Cuthbert." (Backhouse and Tylor's "Witnesses for Christ," vol. 2, pp. 190-1.)

It is not too much to say that there is no stone work known that has a more close resemblance to the beautifully illuminated pages of these Gospels than this little fragment so carefully preserved in the Vestry of Monkwearmouth Parish Church.

By merely studying these Gospels an expert would find little difficulty in completing the original design from this corner piece. It will be noticed that the border is made up of complicated interlacings of a very intricate character, such as is not realized until one tries to copy it ; the centre would most likely be occupied by a cross, and the vacant spaces ornamented with decorative work, or more interlacings.

Now we know from the writings of the Venerable Bede that the Lindisfarne Gospels were designed and finished some twenty-five years after the building of the Church was begun, and not long after the death of Benedict Biscop which took place in A.D. 690 ; and we know how limited would be the

(*) Ora equals sixteen pence.

number of those who were competent to produce such artistic work, so it is not at all unlikely that one of the Artists who designed that work was the same as he who carved this stone.

We also know that Biscop died at Wearmouth, and was buried "hard by the Altar" and is it not probable that the most beautiful monumental stone possible would be placed over his grave, over the remains of him whom the Monks would naturally, as the founder and builder of their beloved Church, honour above all others? So perhaps it is not too much to say that in this small fragment of stone, we have before us a memorial of the founder not merely of St. Peter's Church, but of Sunderland itself.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.

In presenting the Annual Report of the Second Session ending December, 1901, the Council has pleasure in stating that the Society is in a flourishing condition.

At the beginning of the year there were 80 members on the roll and, during the year, 6 have resigned and 11 have been elected.

There have been 6 General Meetings during the Session, and the following is a list of the papers read :—

“The natural boundaries between Bishopwearmouth and Sunderland Parishes,” by Mr. G. W. Bain.

“Notes on the Rectors of Bishopwearmouth from A.D. 1200 to A.D. 1900,” by Mr. H. M. Wood, B.A.

“Some Saxon remains at Monkwearmouth Church,” by Mr. J. Patterson.

An Address on “The traditions of Portobello Lane, Monkwearmouth,” by Mr. G. W. Bain.

“Methodism in Sunderland in the Eighteenth Century,” by Mr. H. Panton.

At a Council meeting held January 29th, it was agreed that in future the meetings of the Society be held at the Subscription Library Buildings, Fawcett Street, and on March 5th, the first General Meeting was held in that building, at which an attendance book was introduced for the first time, so that members and visitors present at the General Meetings may record their attendances.

On May 7th, the General Meeting took the form of an Exhibition of antiquarian objects of local interest, to which Messrs. G. W. Bain, C. L. Cummings, J. Patterson, B. R. Hill, and J. Robinson contributed. Explanatory notes concerning the exhibits were also given by these members.

During the Session an out-door meeting of the Society was held at Chester-le-Street Church and Lumley Castle, on Saturday, July 10th. A party of twenty-two was conveyed by brakes, and met by the Rev. A. B. de Moleyns, M.A., Vicar, and the Rev. R. H. Smallwood, M.A., Curate, at Chester-le-Street Church, when the Rev. R. H. Smallwood read a brief account of the history of the building, after which the party made a tour of inspection. Subsequently the members walked to Lumley Castle, where they were received by the Steward of the Earl of Scarbrough, who conducted the party over the Castle and grounds. The Rev. R. H. Smallwood read a short paper, descriptive of the edifice and Lumley family.

It was the intention of the Council to have held another Excursion to Auckland Palace, in the month of August, but owing to the death of the late Right Rev. Dr. Westcott, Lord Bishop of Durham, the meeting was postponed.

The Council desires to record its thanks to those who have given assistance, or permission in connection with the Excursion, to the readers of papers, to the local press for their reports of the meetings, and to all those who have in any way contributed to the successful working of the Society.

Thanks are also due to the following gentlemen for presenting to the Society, objects of antiquarian or local interest, viz :—

Mr. R. Hudson, of Tynemouth.—A volume of five maps, illustrating the development of Sunderland Harbour, from 1700 to 1900.

Mr. T. Ray.—Two maps of the County of Durham.

Mr. J. Robinson.—A printed leaflet, descriptive of the finding of an ancient quern at Seaham Harbour Cemetery.

The Mayor of Sunderland, Councillor J. G. Kirtley, J.P.—Copies of three Proclamations declaring King Edward VII. King of the United Kingdom.

Two extracts from the minute book of the Sunderland Corporation, viz :—Congratulations to Queen Victoria, upon her accession to the Throne, dated July 13th, 1837, and congratulations to our present King and his Consort upon their accession to the Throne.

Mr. J. Moore, of Beckenham, Kent.—Four pencil sketches by Ewbank, as follows :—The Custom House Quay, Sunderland, The Ship Inn, Portobello Lane, Monkwearmouth, The “Babbies,” Monkwearmouth, and The Baths Hotel, Hendon. The above were all sketched about the year 1840.

G. W. BAIN, Chairman of Council.

JOHN HALL, Hon. Sec.

W. J. PEARSON, TREASURER IN A/C WITH THE SUNDERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

Dr.		Cr.	
1901.		1901.	
January to December.		January to December.	
To Balance from 1900 ...	£ s. d. ... 4 8 11	By Rent of Room, 10 meetings at 5/- ...	£ s. d. ... 2 10 0
" 59 Subscriptions at 5/- 14 15 0	" Caretaker at Provident Society room...	0 1 0
" 6 Copies of Statutes at 6d. 0 3 0	" Wilson, Olley, & Co.—Book 0 1 6
		" Hills and Co.—Attendance Book, etc...	0 19 0
		" S. A. Forster.—Printing ...	2 3 0
		" J. Hall, Hon. Sec., expenses for year...	2 15 4
		" Balance 10 17 1
	£19 6 11		£19 6 11

John Street, Sunderland,

15th January, 1902.

Audited and found correct,

HERBERT M. WOOD,

Chartered Accountant.

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Compiled by B. R. Hill, Hon. Secretary.

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